

MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



JANUARY 1959

Upper Osage River Bridge, A "Swinger" Near Warsaw

Published Quarterly By

The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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Missouri Historical Review

FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER
Editor

DONALD H. WELSH
Assistant Editor



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THE STATE
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OF MISSOURI

VOL. 53

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THE COVER: The motorist who travels Route 35 between Clinton and Warsaw is in for a unique experience as he approaches the bridge crossing the upper reaches of the Lake of the Ozarks and soon finds himself on a swaying structure of the same type as those used

two generations ago. The story of the swinging bridges in the Warsaw-Clinton vicinity is told by Mahlon N. White, Clinton publisher, in the "Missouri History Not Found in Textbooks" section of this issue of the *Review*.
—*Picture Courtesy Mahlon N. White.*

The Missouri Historical Review is published quarterly at 119 S. Elson Street, Kirksville, Missouri. Communications should be mailed to that address or to The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Kirksville, Missouri, under an act of August 24, 1912.

MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

I have a file of the *Review* since the summer of 1944 when I became a member, and I treasure it very highly.—THOMAS S. HICKMAN, Hannibal.

I have been a member of the Society for several years and enjoy the *Review* very much.—MERLE SHEPARD, St. Louis.

We consider it a privilege to belong to this wonderful group.—MRS. BABETTE B. NICOLAS, Valley Park.

The *Review* is a *splendid* publication for a historical society. It is a journal for those interested in Missouri history, a journal for members of the Society, and also a most important journal for local historical societies.—CHAPIN D. FOSTER, Director, Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, Washington.

The *Review* is the most interesting magazine of its kind that I know.—WALTER POPE BINNS, Liberty.

I marvel at the material you find for each issue of the *Review*.—I. A. SEARCY, Trenton.

Every issue of the *Review* is enjoyable to read and so beautifully illustrated and printed.—LOUIS A. SMITH, Edwardsville, Illinois.

I certainly enjoy telling people about the Society.—W. H. SIEGISMUND, Rockville.

I wish I could tell you how much I appreciate the *Review*. It is wonderful, and I read every issue from "kiver to kiver."—JOHN CRAIG, Rich Hill.

The yearly payment of dues is the finest reminder I have of the best spent dollar of the year.—ROBERT L. MC BEE, Kansas City.

I am enclosing a check for two dollars for two years' dues. This is one obligation I always find it a pleasure to meet.—MRS. EARLE W. STAATS, Wilmington, Delaware.

I enjoyed my first copy of the *Review* tremendously, and I am thrilled at the privilege of membership in the Society.—MISSY JOANNE HAYS, Joplin.

I enjoy the *Review* very much and am always so glad when it comes.—MRS. J. B. KUHN, Hannibal.

It is a real pleasure to renew my membership in the Society for the coming year. We welcome every issue of the *Review*, for it certainly keeps us in touch with the Show-Me State.—P. E. KRETZMANN, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

I thoroughly enjoy reading the *Missouri Historical Review*.—W. L. SPENCE, Kennett.

I have benefited greatly from my year in the Society, and I hope I may continue that membership while I live.—H. J. RAND, Seneca.

Thank you for your great service to the State and to history by doing a bang-up job with the *Review*.—W. A. MYERS, Kansas City.

The *Review* gives me a tie with the old State, and that means much to me, lost out here among strangers.—CURTIS A. BETTS, San Mateo, California.

Allow me to express my pleasure in the excellent *Review* published by the Society.—RALPH C. THOMASON, Aledo, Illinois.

THE MEMORABLE WAR

BY BELL IRVIN WILEY*

Specialists in the field of the Civil War are frequently asked, "Why all this interest in a conflict that took place a hundred years ago?" and "Isn't the current interest in the Civil War something that has been artificially worked up by writers, dramatists, and others who have a vested interest in keeping the memory of that struggle alive?"

First, it should be noted that interest in the Civil War is not something new. A trip to that part of the Library of Congress where



Professor Bell I. Wiley

books about American wars are shelved will reveal several times as many volumes about the Civil War as about all prior American wars combined. According to a recent estimate, which can be no more than a rough guess, over 100,000 volumes and pamphlets exist which relate in some manner or other to the Civil War. From the early 1860's down to the present the Civil War has had tremendous appeal for Americans, and many people, some of much talent, others of little talent, and still others of average ability, have written about it through the medium of reminiscences, scholarly history, popular history, fiction, plays,

and music. Now a comic strip, "Johnny Reb and Billy Yank," is running in many of our newspapers.

Lincoln is the most written about of all Americans. A bibliography published in 1945 listed 3,958 books and pamphlets concerned in major part with Lincoln's life. A steady outpouring of writing in the past seven years has raised the aggregate of Lincoln books to a figure that must now be in the neighborhood of 5,000.

*Dr. Bell Irvin Wiley is professor of history at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.

This is a reduced version of an address delivered at the annual luncheon of The State Historical Society in Columbia on October 3, 1958.

Undoubtedly there is a revival of interest in the Civil War dating back to the late 1920's. Publication of Stephen Vincent Benet's *John Brown's Body*, Douglas Southall Freeman's excellent books on Robert E. Lee, and especially Margaret Mitchell's *Gone With the Wind*, which has outsold any other book in the history of American publishing, are partly responsible for this resurgence of interest.

But the seed planted by these and other authors would not have produced bumper crops if it had not fallen on good ground. In other words, the reading public was receptive. Their minds were ready. American participation in World War II assisted the revival, as the 14,000,000 Americans who donned the uniform in that struggle had a natural curiosity about participants in former wars, and the complexity of recent conflicts made people yearn for the simplicity of an old fashioned war. Revival of interest also coincides with the growing popularity of automobile travel, and among the favorite resorts of the tourists are picturesque and beautifully preserved battle sites such as Gettysburg, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Kennesaw Mountain, and Chattanooga.

Interest in the Civil War is growing, as witnessed by the enormous popularity of McKinley Kantor's *Andersonville* and the proliferation of "Civil War Round Tables," which now number about 70. This interest will probably continue to mount, certainly through the centennial years, 1961-1965.

The attraction of the subject for talented writers has undoubtedly helped to build up interest in the Civil War. But the roots of this interest reach so deep into the American character and tradition that it is improper to regard it as something which has been artificially worked up by gifted writers.

What, then, are some of the reasons for this deep seated and continuing appeal of the war of the 1860's for today's Americans?

In the first place, the Civil War was an all-American war, or, as R. S. Henry has aptly put it, "it was our war." The war was fought by Americans over American issues. It was waged on American soil. The battle sites are here and, thanks to the splendid work of the National Park Service, these sites have been well preserved. They are attractive places. Shiloh is a beautiful site. If one goes there in April, the month when the battle was fought, he will note woodland and open fields, hills and valleys, and an atmosphere redolent with the fragrance of peach blossoms. And he will ponder the irony of Americans, of similar background and culture and speaking the same language, choosing this beautiful scene in which to slay each other,

in what was at that time the biggest and the deadliest battle that had ever been fought on the American continents. Beautiful also are many other battlefields that help to commemorate this great conflict of the 1860's, and in 1957 over 6,500,000 people visited 25 Civil War battlefields, memorials, and forts maintained by the National Park Service.

This war was and is an intimate affair for Americans. Many, if not most, present day Northerners and Southerners have close ancestral ties with people who fought in the war and have learned from oral accounts or from reminiscences, letters, or diaries the experiences of kinfolk in that terrible conflict. These experiences have helped to impress the memory of that struggle indelibly on the American mind and have made it a prominent part of our living past.

The heroes of this great war are ours, and they occupy a conspicuous place in the hall of our memories. Those of Southern background cherish with deep affection and enormous pride the names and deeds of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart, the two Hills, Nathan Bedford Forrest, John Morgan, and "the gallant Pelham." Those of Northern origins recall with equal reverence the names and exploits of Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, Phil Kearny, John B. McPherson, and David Farragut.

In the second place, the Civil War was a big war—bigger in most respects than any that the world had ever known. It was big with respect to the distances involved. The land operations extended over a vast area. Naval operations were even more farreaching. One Confederate cruiser, the *Alabama*, was sunk by a Federal ship, the *Kearsarge*, in the English channel; another, the *Florida*, was captured in the neutral harbor of Bahia, Brazil.

It was large with respect to the number of engagements. The United States Government's chronological list of battles enumerates more than 2,200 engagements, and a Bureau of Pensions compilation extending to minor actions contains over 6,800 separate contests.

The Civil War was big in terms of the number of participants. About 3,500,000 men served on one side or the other. It was also very large in terms of casualties. In all the major American wars, beginning with the Revolution and coming on through the recent Korean conflict, excepting only the Civil War, some 606,000 Americans lost their lives from battle and non-battle causes. In the Civil War alone more than 618,000 American servicemen lost their lives. In other words, more American servicemen perished in the Civil War than in all our other wars combined. This is a startling fact.

An interesting commentary on camp conditions of the time and on the backward state of medical science is afforded by the fact that more than two men died of disease for every one that died of hostile bullets. In World War II nearly three times as many Americans died from enemy action as from other causes.

Civil War battles—the major ones—were big battles. At Shiloh on April 6 and 7, 1862, for the first time on the North American continent as many as 100,000 men were assembled for battle. Lee's and Burnside's forces at Fredericksburg totaled about 200,000. At Austerlitz, on the other hand, the contending forces aggregated only 150,000 and at Waterloo only 170,000.

Casualties in the principal Civil War engagements were astoundingly large. At Balaklava the Light Brigade, whose charge was immortalized by Tennyson, suffered a loss in killed and wounded of only 37.7 percent. But at Gettysburg the First Minnesota Regiment sustained a loss of 85.5 percent, nearly all of which came in an assault the second day; and at Antietam the First Texas sustained a loss of 82.3 percent. During the war 63 Union and 52 Confederate regiments suffered losses of more than 50 percent in a single battle.

Moreover, the American conflict of the 1860's was the last of the old-fashioned and the first of the great modern wars. It was the last war in which participants observed on a large scale such niceties as borrowing shovels from the opposing side to bury the dead, as the Confederates did at Munfordville, Kentucky, in the autumn of 1862; succoring wounded foes lying helplessly between the lines, as occurred in a number of engagements; cheering acts of bravery on the part of enemy combatants, as did the Federals who watched the Confederate charge on Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; joining together in songfests and swimming parties; calling informal truces to enjoy the luscious berries ripening in the no-man's land separating entrenchments, as at Vicksburg; getting together of the men in blue and the men in gray to swap coffee for tobacco or Northern for Southern newspapers or to gamble, drink, or just gab, as was done from time to time on every front.

One writer has referred to the conflict as the "polite war," and numerous acts of chivalry on both sides indicate the appropriateness of the term. When George E. Pickett of Gettysburg renown became the father of a boy late in the conflict Grant and other Northern leaders who had known Pickett in the old army sent him a message by flag of truce, offering congratulations on the arrival of the "young recruit." And when Lewis Armistead died at Gettysburg

his watch and his spurs by his dying request were sent to his old friend, Winfield Hancock of the Northern Army, who received these tokens of an undying affection as he was being borne wounded from the ridge at which the Confederate assault was directed.

But this was also a modern war in which factories, railroads, the telegraph, and many other developments of the industrial revolution played a conspicuous part. It was the first conflict in which a battleship was sunk by a submarine; in which ironclad men-of-war participated; and in which a soldier was killed by a machine gun. Other modern devices employed in this struggle include flame-throwers, rockets, incendiary shells, repeating rifles, land mines, grenades, and observation balloons. Not all of these were new with the Civil War, but they had much more extensive use during this conflict than ever before.

Several questions of a similar type are often raised in regard to the war. Is it not a mistake to keep alive the memories of this war? Does not all the writing and the talking about the conflict of the 1860's tend to perpetuate intersectional hatred and rub salt in old wounds? Would it not be better for North, South, and Nation to forget the whole business?

The answer to these questions is an emphatic *no*. It is good for the Americans to study this war and to keep alive and active the memory of it. The Civil War was a time of greatness for the North, for the South, and for the Nation. Both sections were called upon to make enormous sacrifices, and the manner in which the people—especially the common folk—endured the hardship and suffering reflected great credit on them and the society of which they were a part. Johnny Rebs and Billy Yanks both displayed enough gallantry to enable descendants to look back with tremendous pride on their participation.

Contestants on both sides were sincere in their motives and purposes. It is a pity that Americans deemed it necessary to resort to arms to settle their differences, but since the fact of their having done it is a matter of history and since the people of both sides sustained their causes with great earnestness, sacrifice, and heroism, it is right and proper that we should commemorate their deeds.

Americans are far enough away from the war now so that they should be able to regard it with a certain degree of detachment and, while it is right that they should deplore the hatred which preceded and accompanied it, the cost in blood and treasure that it involved, and the bitterness that came in its wake, there is no reason why all of

them should not derive great satisfaction from the good that came out of it.

The Civil War settled the question of the nature of the American government. It decided the issue of national and state sovereignty. It determined that the United States would be one great country rather than a loose confederation of many separate and competing entities. The American nation came of age with the Civil War.

The Civil War also settled the issue of slavery. It brought to an end the outmoded and wrongful practice of men holding fellow human beings in bondage. Southerners of the 1860's and since have denied that slavery was an issue of the war. Letters and diaries of Union soldiers indicate that very few—no more than one in ten—of those who wore the blue were fighting primarily for the emancipation of slaves. The dominant concern of the Federal soldiers was the preservation of the Union. The letters of many Billy Yanks indicate a deep devotion to the ideal of union. Even so, it is difficult to believe that this war which cost so much in blood and suffering and property would have ever taken place had it not been for the institution of slavery.

The Civil War, as Professor Allan Nevins has pointed out, marked the emergence of modern America. Enormous demands of the war caused North and South to increase their productive capacities. People became accustomed to new ways of thinking and acting. The war stepped up industrialism, urbanization, mass production, and other developments that are a part of what we known as modern America.

The Civil War was without question the most dramatic and most outstanding episode in the career of the American Nation. We, as Americans, North and South, would be remiss in our responsibilities if we did not keep the memory of the war alive and observe on a large scale and in a constructive and impressive manner the 100th anniversary of this momentous and thrilling chapter in our history.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI, 1958

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

President Rush H. Limbaugh of Cape Girardeau presided over the meeting of the Executive Committee held in the Society's reading room, University of Missouri Library Building, on October 3, 1958.

Secretary Floyd C. Shoemaker presented the names of 1,837 persons who had applied for membership in the Society during the period from July 1, 1957, to June 30, 1958, and the applicants were elected to membership. Recruiters obtaining the most members during the year include the late David M. Warren, Panhandle, Texas, 103 members; Mrs. Olga Gilbreath, Parkville, 27; Bob McQuie, St. Louis, 20; Narvel W. Frazier, Steelville, 18; J. E. Murray, Kansas City, 17; Frank L. Robinson, Los Angeles, 15; Missouri "Show Me" Club, Los Angeles, 14; Clem T. Kelly, St. Louis, 13; Leo J. Rozier, Perryville, 13; and George W. Somerville, Chillicothe, 10. The following members gave one life membership each: George F. Bacon, Kirkwood; Ray V. Denslow, Trenton; Robert Jacquot Lee, Eminence; J. R. Mason, Fayette; Mrs. Robert L. Motley, Bowling Green; and O. E. Shultz, St. Joseph.

The Secretary reported that the Finance Committee had decided it was advisable to delay one year on making a decision on raising the membership dues.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Bartlett Boder, St. Joseph; Henry C. Thompson, Bonne Terre; and Jack Stapleton, Sr., Stanberry, made the following nomination, which was approved unanimously:

For Third Vice President, Walter Pope Binns, Liberty, *vice* the late Robert Steele Withers, Liberty, for a term ending at the annual meeting in 1959.

President Limbaugh reappointed the following members of the Finance Committee: E. E. Swain, Kirksville; George A. Rozier, Jefferson City; L. M. White, Mexico; Elmer Ellis, Columbia; and T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting was held in the Society's reading room with President Limbaugh presiding. Reports were presented by R. B. Price, Columbia, the Society's treasurer; E. E. Swain, Kirksville, chairman of the Finance Committee; Ray V. Denslow, Trenton, on the Society's Missouri Historic Sites Survey *vice* George A. Rozier, who was unable to be present; and Secretary Shoemaker on some of the Society's accomplishments during the last three years.

The Nominating Committee, composed of Bartlett Boder, Henry C. Thompson, and Jack Stapleton, Sr., made the following nominations, which were approved unanimously:

For Trustees for a three-year term expiring at the annual meeting in 1961: Ray V. Denslow, Trenton; Alfred O. Fuerbringer, St. Louis; Robert S. Green, Mexico; Frank Luther Mott, Columbia; Roy A. Roberts, Kansas City; George H. Scruton, Sedalia; James Todd, Moberly; and T. Ballard Watters, Marshfield.

For Trustee, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Israel A. Smith, Independence, whose term would have ended at the annual meeting in 1960: W. Wallace Smith, Independence.

Resolutions of appreciation were presented in memory of the late Robert S. Withers of Liberty by Ralph P. Johnson; the late Israel A. Smith of Independence by Alfred O. Fuerbringer; the late Chester A. Bradley of Kansas City by James Todd; the late David M. Warren of Panhandle, Texas, by T. Ballard Watters, in the absence of Elmer Ellis, who was unable to remain in the meeting; and the late Frederic A. Culmer of Fayette by Floyd C. Shoemaker.

ANNUAL LUNCHEON

President Limbaugh presided at the annual luncheon held in the ballroom of the Daniel Boone Hotel. The Reverend Monk Bryan, pastor of the Missouri Methodist Church, Columbia, delivered the invocation. President Limbaugh then introduced the University String Trio, consisting of Rogers Whitmore, violin, Elizabeth Fretz Mulchy, cello, and Ruth Melcher Quant, piano, which presented the theme and variations from "Trio," *Opus 50*, by Peter Ilich Tschai-kowsky. Dr. Bell I. Wiley, professor of history in Emory University, Georgia, spoke on "The Memorable War." Professor Wiley's address appears in this issue of the *Review*.

Members of the Society were invited to return to the library following the luncheon, and staff members were available to describe the various collections.

THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

BY GEORGE A. ROZIER

The initial step, looking forward to the preservation of Missouri's historical sites, was the inauguration of the historical sites survey in Missouri in September, 1957, by The State Historical Society of Missouri. With the help of the county historical societies and interested citizens throughout Missouri, the Society has been able to make outstanding progress with the survey during the past year.

In order to provide a background for the survey and to benefit from the advice of others about standards and procedures, a canvass of the work on surveys in other states was made before the Missouri survey was initiated. It was found that surveys had been completed in nine states, but only those of Kansas and Pennsylvania approximated the scope of the Missouri survey.

Kansas took two years for a survey that Secretary Nyle Miller says is "far from completion on the more localized level." In the booklet entitled *A Survey of Historic Sites and Structures in Kansas*, published by the Kansas State Historical Society in 1957, 178 sites located in 80 counties were described, with no sites recorded for 24 additional counties.

More than 800 sites were included in the *Catalog of Historical Buildings, Sites, and Remains in Pennsylvania*, published by the Joint State Government Commission to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1949. The Joint State Government Commission is an arm of the state legislature with a staff which specializes in making various studies for the legislature. Pennsylvania, with funds and a staff obviously exceeding that of Missouri, published the final results of the survey six years after the project was authorized.

Surveys are in progress in six states besides Missouri, but only three, Minnesota, Texas, and Wyoming, are aiming at as comprehensive coverage as Missouri.

After careful analysis of the procedures of other states and with the advice of the National Park Service's Regional Office in Omaha, the Society drew up its own information forms and drafted an instruction sheet. A list was then compiled of people who might be willing to head the survey in each county, and letters explaining the

project were sent to these people, together with copies of information forms and instruction sheets.

From September, 1957, through August, 1958, county survey directors were obtained in a majority of Missouri's counties. During that period some 600 instruction sheets and 1,650 information forms were sent to county workers, and 451 sites were described on the information forms and returned to Society headquarters from 48 counties. The survey was approximately completed in 15 counties, and 318 pictures of sites were acquired and added to the Society's picture file. Correspondence on the survey totaled 1,371 letters sent by the Society and 536 letters received by the Society.

Mrs. Paulina Ann Batterson, the Society staff member who served as the first Director of Research for the Survey of Historical Sites in Missouri, had charge of the work from September, 1957, to August, 1958. Mrs. Dorothy J. Caldwell is the present Director of Research for the survey. The scope of the work required the employment of two part-time graduate assistants during the past year and the present employment of Mrs. Laura P. Crane as a full-time assistant.

Upon completion of the survey the Society will have as a permanent record the vast amount of material contained on the information forms, a summary of this material together with additional research material from the Society's reference library, and a file of photographs of sites.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, JULY, 1955-JUNE, 1958

In August of this year the State Budget Director requested a report on the work record of the Society for the three-year period ending June 30, 1958. Today, I present a résumé of that report.

The Society holds first rank, by 100 per cent, as the foremost state historical society in the United States in number of adult memberships, a position it has retained since 1937. The annual and life members of the Society totaled 11,004 on July 1, 1958, a net gain of 3,425 members over June 30, 1955. During July, August, and September, 1958, there was a further net increase of 259 annual and life members, bringing the total to 11,263.

During this three-year period the library had a net increase of 4,734 separate titles of books, pamphlets, bound newspapers, and bound magazines. The library also received 2,008 serials, 1,206 cuts, lithographs, prints, photographs, and pictures, and 282 maps. Of the Missouri official publications received by law the net increase

was 6,196 reserve copies. Also 93 current Missouri magazines, 57 current Missouri college periodicals, and 317 Missouri newspapers were received during each of the three years.

Other acquisitions during the same period included 1,643,829 positive microfilm pages and 858,506 negative microfilm pages of Missouri newspapers and 545,869 pages of original manuscripts on microfilm. E. E. Swain of Kirksville, J. H. "Jack" Waters of Columbia, Virgil A. Johnston, Jr., of Fulton, John Henry Cox of Rock Port, and Joseph Pulitzer, III, of St. Louis generously continued donating microfilm copies of their current newspapers.

The books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, and manuscript record books bound during this time were 3,685, and 283 maps were mounted on muslin or were tissue covered.

The Society's library collections during the three-year period were used by 13,886 patrons. They consulted 38,220 books, 4,860 bound volumes and 4,700 single issues of newspapers, 3,821 rolls of microfilm newspapers, 3,342 rolls of microfilm census schedules, and 3,583 manuscripts, State archives, and maps. This use was exclusive of the staff's use of the library. More than 6,000 hours of research by staff members were required to answer specific requests by letter and telephone of 3,872 persons wanting information on Missouri biography, history, and statistics.

During the same period 12,600 catalog cards were typed and filed for additions to the Society's general library and the Bay Collection. Also added were 46,143 analytical cards, making a total increase of 58,743 cards to the card catalogs.

During the three-year-period the Society published five volumes: Volumes 50, 51, and 52 of the *Missouri Historical Review*, Volume 18 of the *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri*, and the *Twenty-eighth Biennial Report of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society of Missouri, July 1955-June 1957*. The publications of the Society total 93 volumes, 28 biennial reports, and 33 years of weekly and monthly historical articles for the press.

Thirty-eight inscriptions were written and the markers purchased under Missouri's highway Historic Marking Program during the last three years. Since 1951 the Society has had an integrated, standardized marking program. The program has resulted in accumulative or area type markers located in roadside parks or turnouts. Under the program the Society is responsible for selecting the sites to be marked, for buying the markers, and for preparing the

inscriptions, while the State Highway Commission obtains and prepares the specific spots for the markers, installs the markers, and maintains both the markers and the locations. Ninety highway historic markers in 84 counties and St. Louis City will have been erected by the end of 1958.

The 28 markers completed at the close of the 1955-1957 biennium were titled: Bagnell Dam, Bowling Green, Canton, Caruthersville, Doniphan, Edina, Eminence, Fredericktown, Galena, Glasgow, Kennett, Keytesville, Kingston, Lamar, Lancaster, Marble Hill, Maryville, Moberly, Montgomery County, New London, Richmond, Rock Port, Salem, Sedalia, Troy, Warrensburg, Warsaw, Washington.

The sites selected for marking during 1957-1958 were: Cedar County, Chillicothe, Christian County, DeKalb County, Osage County, Poplar Bluff, Texas County, Unionville, Webster County, West Plains.

The reception of the markers is enthusiastic, and a number of those installed have been dedicated with fitting ceremonies.

A survey of historic sites in Missouri was begun in September, 1957, and the project is progressing. The purpose of the survey is to compile an inventory of all historic sites and of notable historic buildings still existing in the State with a description of the nature, location, and condition of each site.

Twelve county historical societies were organized or reactivated during the three-year period. Those organized were Barry, Carroll, Carter, Chariton, Franklin, Maries, Marion, New Madrid, and St. Charles, but the Chariton County society has remained inactive. The reactivated were Hickory, Jackson, and Newton counties. There are now 33 active county historical societies in the State representing 34 counties. Nearly all of the county historical societies are auxiliary members of The State Historical Society.

The Society is nationally recognized for its fine historical art collections featuring works of Missouri artists and Missouri subjects. During the period under discussion a portrait of the Secretary of the Society was added, and several of the canvases were loaned for special exhibits in the East and the Middle West.

The Society is outstanding in its fine historical collections on the Middle West and the West, in which Missouri has played such an important role, and in its rare Bay collection, the Bishop McMurry religious collection, and the Mark Twain collection. It is unsurpassed in its library on Missouri, including, in addition to its general

works, such individual units as: Missouri official publications; Missouri author collection; county histories; minutes and proceedings of professional, fraternal, and patriotic associations and church associations; annual catalogs and periodicals of colleges and universities; railroad reports, maps, and manuscripts; Missouri magazines and newspapers; and art collections.

Your Secretary served as the Missouri director of the Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial observances, which took place in September. A key event was the dedication on September 16 at Tipton of the highway historic marker erected there by The State Historical Society and the State Highway Commission. The marker stands at a turnout on U. S. Highway 50's western approach to Tipton. One side of the marker describes the establishment and operation of the Butterfield Overland Mail, of which Tipton was the eastern terminus in 1858, and the reverse side lists and locates the relay stations on the Missouri portion of the route.

Other Tipton highlights included the arrival of the mail pouches from St. Louis. The Centennial Caravan formed at Tipton on the same day with Highway Post Office No. 1 and a real stagecoach and proceeded to San Francisco, following as nearly as possible the first westbound Butterfield Overland Mail.

Outstanding celebrations were also staged at Warsaw, Bolivar, Springfield, and Cassville, through which the mail passed in 1858, and other Missouri observances were held at Syracuse, Otterville, Florence, Cole Camp, Lincoln, Fairfield, Quincy, Wheatland, Brighton, Billings, Republic, Marionville, Aurora, Jenkins, Washburn, and Seligman, as the centennial caravan traveled toward the West, and in St. Louis on October 10 or 11 a delegation will meet a return flight of mail at the airport.

The State Historical Society ordered 16 Overland Mail markers which were erected by local committees at Overland Mail relay stations along the Missouri route. These 24 x 30 inch markers are of blue aluminum with gold leaf lettering and have the copy on one side, with the State seal at the top. In recognition of the contribution made by the Butterfield Overland Mail in linking the East and West in one Union, Governor James T. Blair, Jr., on June 10 issued a proclamation in which he designated September 15-17 as "Overland Mail Days."

To the many Missourians who worked long and hard to make such a success of the centennial observances in Missouri unstinted praise is due for their fine accomplishments. Indicative of Missouri's

interest and pride in the occasion, it is a matter of note that 14 mail cachets were used here, more than in any other state. As the postmaster at Quincy, Hickory County, Missouri, quietly observed: "This is the first and probably the last time anything so important will happen here to warrant a Quincy cachet on all Quincy mail and a historical marker at this postoffice." The Centennial Caravan which left Tipton for San Francisco on September 16 is holding an observance today at Casa Grande, Arizona, a station on the old Butterfield Overland Mail route.

MISSOURI'S PROGRAM FOR HIGHWAY HISTORIC MARKING, 1955-1957

DIRECTED BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER*

INSCRIPTIONS BY RUBY M. ROBINS**

PART IV

Under Missouri's highway historic marker program, organized in 1951, The State Historical Society of Missouri selects the site to be marked, buys the marker, and supplies the inscription, while the State Highway Commission selects and prepares a location for the marker, installs it, and maintains both the marker and the location.

The first series of articles on the marker program appeared in the January, April, and July, 1955, issues of the *Review* and the second series in the April, July, and October, 1957, issues. These articles reported the history and organization of Missouri's program and also reproduced the inscriptions on the 52 markers completed by the close of 1955.

Markers completed during 1955-1957 are: *Bagnell Dam, Bowling Green, Canton, Caruthersville, Doniphan, Edina, Eminence, Fredericktown, Galena, Glasgow, Kennett, Keytesville, Kingston, Lamar, Lancaster, Marble Hill, Maryville, Moberly, Montgomery County, New London, Richmond, Rock Port, Salem, Sedalia, Troy, Warrensburg, Warsaw, and Washington*. The inscriptions on the first of these markers were published in the April, July, and October issues of the *Review*, and this installment carries the concluding seven inscriptions of this series.

Carried at the bottom of each side of the marker, but not reproduced here, is the information, "Erected by State Historical Society and State Highway Commission, 1957." A line is used here to separate the two sides of the inscription.

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ROCK PORT

Here on Rock Creek in Missouri's fertile Glacial Plains, Rock Port was laid out, 1851, by Nathan Meek and succeeded Linden as seat of Atchison County, 1856. A leader in corn production, the county, organized 1845, is named for U. S. Sen. David R. Atchison.

In extreme northwest Missouri, Atchison is one of 6 counties formed from the Platte Indian Purchase annexed to Missouri in 1837. The county's north boundary was unsettled until 1851 when the U. S. Supreme Court had the Mo.-Iowa boundary marked. To the west, the Mo. River channel separates the county from

Nebraska. In 1867 the river altered its course at one spot, and the Supreme Court ruled the abandoned channel the boundary in 1904, thus giving land east of the river to Nebraska. In 1957, Mo. and Nebr. agreed to reestablish the river boundary at this spot.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped along the Missouri in what is now Atchison County, 1804, and Clark, impressed by the bare hills rising from the



Courtesy C. L. Kucera

Atchison County's "Bald Pated" Hills

river plain, named the area "Baldpated Prairie." Lewis explored nearby Nishnabotna (Indian—Canoe making) River and called the country handsome.

Rock Port, the seat of Atchison County, serves an area first settled by H. B. Roberts and Thomas Wilson, 1839, and listed in 1950 as having the highest valued farm land and buildings in Missouri. Early settlements near here included a short-lived German colony, 1846-47, directed by Cornelius Schubert.

In the Civil War, Rock Port and Atchison County were at times subjected to guerrilla raids and troop movements. It was not until 1881, when two railroads were built through the county, that prosperity was assured. In 1880 Tarkio, the county's largest town, was laid out by Charles Perkins on Tarkio (Indian—Walnut) River. Tarkio (Presbyterian) College was founded there in 1883-85.

Rock Port was first incorporated in 1855 as Rockport, and this form of spelling has also been used. In town is the County World War I Memorial Building. The Brownville Mo. River Bridge (1940), between Mo. and Nebr., is owned by the county. Associated with county growth are Henry F. Stapel, Rock Port editor, a pioneer in mutual insurance movement, and David Rankin, noted farmer and pioneer in the settlement of Tarkio.

The Rock Port marker stands in a turnout at the western approach to Rock Port. Junctions of U. S. Route 275 and State Highway 111.

SALEM

Salem, an Ozark plateau town, 1,180 feet above sea level, was laid out, 1851, as the seat of newly organized Dent County. The town was named by early settler David R. Henderson for Salem, North Carolina, and the county name honors local pioneer and Missouri legislator Lewis Dent.



Leslie's Illustrated Weekly

**Pro-Southern State Troops Attack Federal Forces at Salem,
December 3, 1861**

Before dawn on Dec. 3, 1861, a skirmish took place here that is often called the Battle of Salem. About 120 Union troops led by Maj. W. D. Bowen defeated around 300 pro-Southern state troops led by Col. T. R. Freeman and remained in control of Salem, strategic point on the road to the railway terminus at Rolla. Union forces occupied Salem throughout the war except briefly in 1864, when raiders burned the courthouse and jail. The courthouse was rebuilt, 1870.

Salem grew with the coming of the St. Louis, Salem, and Little Rock R. R. (Frisco), 1872, and with the development of iron resources in the area in the 1870's. Dent County, with 33 iron mines, was one of the State's top producers until 1915. Northeast is Sligo, once a booming company town. A furnace was put in blast there, 1880.

Salem, seat of a farming and lumbering county, lies in a region of level plateau and rugged hills, territory claimed by the Osage tribes until their 1808 land cession. The first pioneers, largely from Tennessee, came to settle the area in the 1820's. The first school chartered in the county was Union Independent Academy, to the south at Lake Springs, 1857. The Salem Academy opened in a newly completed building, 1872.

Montauk State Park, southwest of Salem, was acquired by the State in 1927. There, 930 feet above sea level, in a setting of timbered hills, Montauk Springs emerge in an open valley to send forth daily some 40 million gallons to form the headwaters of the beautiful, spring-fed Current River.

Indian Trail State Forest, northeast of Salem, was established in 1924. The White River Trail, much used by the Indians and later by the pioneers, passed through Dent County northeastward, crossing the forest. To the east, Dent County forms a part of Clark National Forest, established, 1933-39. Seeps and springs in the forest form the source of the historic Meramec River.

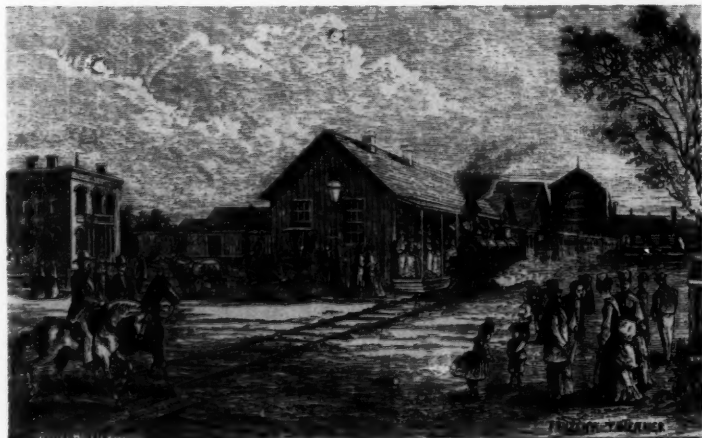
The Salem marker stands in an unnamed roadside park at the northern edge of Salem. State Highway 19.

SEDALIA

"Queen City of the Prairie," Sedalia is the home of the Missouri State Fair and seat of Pettis County. George R. Smith, legislator, railroad promoter, founded Sedalia, 1857-60, when Georgetown, the county seat, refused land to the Pacific Railroad (Mo. Pac.). The railroad was routed through Pettis County when, under Smith's leadership, some \$170,000 in Pacific R. R. bonds was raised to defeat other competing counties.

Named for Smith's daughter Sarah, whose pet name was "Sed," Sedalia was the terminus of the Pacific R. R. by Jan., 1861. The Union Army had headquarters and a supply base here. Confederates, led by General M. Jeff Thompson, raided the post, Oct. 15, 1864.

Sedalia had its first civil government and was designated county seat in Feb., 1864. By 1868, town population was 6,768. The Tebo and Neosho R. R. (M. K. T.) reached here, 1870; two branches of the Missouri Pacific were completed by 1879; extensive railroad shops opened, 1870-73. Sedalia and Pettis County raised \$770,000 for railroad bonds by 1880, and county population had increased from 13,934 in 1868 to 27,271 in 1880.



The M. K. T. Depot at Sedalia in the 1870's

Railroad town and seat of Pettis County, Sedalia is a city of diversified enterprises. It lies 910 feet above sea level on fertile prairie in a region claimed by Osage tribes until 1808. The county, organized in 1833, is named for Mo. Congressman Spencer Pettis.

The State Fair opened here, 1901, on 160 improved acres given by Sedalia. Now 276 acres, the fairground has over 60 handsome buildings. In Sedalia, 1894-1924, was George R. Smith (Methodist) Negro College built on land given by Sarah E. Cotton and Martha E. Smith. Several of Sedalia's early schools specialized in business education.

Men associated with town and county are David Thomson, founder of Georgetown; J. West Goodwin, editor; Louis A. Monsees, jack and jennet breeder; and legislators John H. Bothwell, William Gentry, and John T. Heard.

Among noted men who lived here are Mo. Supreme Court Judge Henry Lamm; Federal Judge John F. Philips; U. S. Sen. George G. Vest; surgeon Walter E. Dandy; statesman Charles E. Yeater; Missouriiana collector F. A. Sampson. A historical museum is in the courthouse.

The Sedalia marker has not been installed at this time.

TROY

Troy, laid out on the site of Woods' Fort in 1819, lies on an old Sac and Fox Indian campsite where first settlers Joseph Cottle and Zadock Woods built their cabins, 1801. It was the Sac and Fox tribes, outraged by their 1804 land cession which included this region, who carried the War of 1812 west of the Mississippi into north Missouri.

To defend their homes, pioneers in this area, which is now Lincoln County, aided by Rangers under Nathan Boone, built Woods, Howard, Stout, Clark, and Cap au Gris forts as a first line of defense. At Fort Cap au Gris, Maj. (later U. S. Pres.) Zachary Taylor's command rendezvoused, Sept., 1814, and five months after the war at Fort Howard, May 24, 1815, Black Hawk's band skirmished with settlers and Rangers in the Battle of the Sink Hole. In 1824 the Sac and Fox finally gave up all claim to the region.



William Knox—Capitol Lunette. Wright Studios

The Lincoln County seat, earlier at Old Monroe and Alexandria, was located here 1829. The county, organized 1818, was named by its first settler, Christopher Clark, for Lincoln counties, N. C., and Ky., which honor Revolutionary Gen. Benjamin Lincoln.

Troy serves as a trade and legal center for a Mississippi River county in Missouri's Glacial Plains Region, an area of livestock, grain, and poultry farming. As early as the 1790's roving hunters and trappers took up Spanish land grants in the county's fertile Cuivre (Fr. copper) River Valley.

During the Civil War the fighting missed pro-Southern Lincoln County, though Union troops occupied Troy almost continually. The area prospered when the St. Louis and Hannibal R. R. reached Troy in 1882. Early schools here were Lincoln Academy (later Troy Christian Institute) chartered in 1835 and Buchanan College founded in 1894.

Troy was the birthplace of Frederick G. Bonfils (1860-1933), noted co-editor of the "Denver Post." Elliott W. Major, thirty-third governor of Missouri, was a native of this county, and Congressman Clarence Cannon, noted parliamentarian, was born in Elsberry. Among points of interest in Troy are the Woods' Fort marker near the town spring; the 1870 courthouse; and the 1859

Christian and 1868 Presbyterian churches. Just east of Troy is Cuivre River State Park.

The Troy marker stands in Troy City Park at the western edge of Troy. Junction of U. S. Route 61 and State Highway 47.

WARRENSBURG

One of Missouri's early western prairie towns, Warrensburg was founded in 1836 as seat of Johnson County, organized in 1834. The town is named for Martin Warren, a pioneer settler, and the county for United States Vice President Richard M. Johnson.

Warrensburg was incorporated, 1855. In the Civil War, though largely pro-Southern, it was occupied by Union troops as a post and supply base. After the Pacific Railroad (now Mo. Pac.) reached here, 1864, the town centered around the station, and the first townsite became "Old Town." In the 1870's quarries were opened near town in a huge sandstone deposit. Among buildings of this Warrensburg sandstone are those on the college campus and the courthouse (1896).

Central Missouri State College, here, was founded, 1871, as the State Normal School for the Second Normal District of Missouri. Warrensburg and Johnson County gave 16 acres and raised \$145,000 to win the school. It was one of the first two state normal schools in Missouri. The college maintains an educational museum and Essig Musical Instruments Collection.

Warrensburg, seat of justice and trading center for a grain and livestock farming county, lies in territory ceded by Osage tribes in 1808. First settlers in the county, largely from the South, came in the 1820's.

Points of interest here in Warrensburg include the college campus and the old courthouse where Senator George G. Vest delivered his famous "Tribute to the Dog" in his plea to the jury in one of Missouri's most colorful damage suits. South is Pertle Springs, early resort and convention center. East, near Knob Noster, are Whiteman Air Force Base and Knob Noster State Park.

Warrensburg was the home of Francis M. Cockrell (1834-1915), a native of Johnson Co., Confederate general, U. S. senator, 1875-1905; and Thomas T. Crittenden (1832-1909), Union colonel, governor of Mo., 1881-85. Here also, for a time, lived Wells H. Blodgett (1839-1929), Union colonel, State legislator; Carry Moore Nation (1846-1911), Clara Cleghorn Hoffman (1831-1908), leaders in temperance movement; John W. (Blind) Boone (1864-1927), the Negro musician; and George MacCurdy (1863-1947), a native of Warrensburg, anthropologist.



R. J. Gastaldi, sculptor. Courtesy W. C. Tucker

Old Drum Memorial

The Warrensburg marker has not been installed at this time.

WARSAW



Warsaw Christian Church,
Built ca. 1840

Historic town of the Osage River Valley, Warsaw was laid out in 1837 as the seat of Benton County, organized two years earlier. Lewis Bledsoe's Osage ferry, started in 1831 for traffic over the Boonville-Springfield Road (parts of which were also called Old, Military, or Wire Road), was east of town. A rival ferry, Mark Fristoe's, was to the west.

Warsaw became prominent as a frontier river port and distribution point. A land office was located here from 1855-61. The Butterfield Overland Mail had a

station in Warsaw, 1851-61, and other stops in Benton County were Burns', north of here, and to the south, Bailey's. Today Warsaw, a tourist center, is at the head of the 129-mile Lake of the Ozarks formed by Bagnell Dam, 1931.

Warsaw and Benton County suffered in the war years, 1861-65, from guerrilla raids and troop movements. Warsaw was a Union post, and the Christian Church, built in 1840, was a headquarters. Before Gen. Joseph O. Shelby's troops raided Warsaw in Oct., 1863, Union troops withdrew. Pro-Southern State Guards in bloody conflict dispersed Home Guards north, near Cole Camp, June, 1861.

Centrally located in a county lying both in Ozark and prairie regions, Warsaw serves a resort, lumber, and livestock farming area. Named for U. S. Sen. Thomas Hart Benton, the county was first settled about 1825 by Frenchman Narcisse Pensineau and German John F. Hogle, whose trading post site is now Hogle Creek. Pre-historic animal bones have been found in the county, an area known to early French gold and silver seekers and to explorer and trapper. Though Osage Indians ceded the region, 1808, they and other tribes had large villages in the county until 1835.

First American settler was probably the fur trader Ezekiel Williams early in 1831 on Cole Camp Creek. Many Southern pioneers and numerous Germans soon followed. The county, in the 1840's, was the scene of the notorious Turk-Jones feud or Slicker War as it was called because victims were often slicked (whipped) with hickory withes.

The first bridge across the Osage here, a swinging structure, built 1895, crashed in 1913. Once the area had 8 such structures. Today's Warsaw highway bridge dates from 1927 and the Osage Arm bridge from 1938.

The Warsaw marker has not been installed at this time.

WASHINGTON

Characterized by old world charm of its German heritage, Washington was founded by William G. Owens, who bought acreage here 1828, at the Missouri River ferry then called Washington Landing. Lucinda Young Owens, his widow, filed the town plat, 1839. A rival town, Bassora, was laid out in 1836 but was later absorbed by Washington. The Missouri River bridge here dates from 1936.

Here, in 1833, settled 12 German Catholic families attracted to the area by Gottfried Duden's writings on Missouri. Their number increased after the German Revolution of 1848. Pattern of the town was laid in the 1850's when it became a prominent river port. The Pacific (Mo. Pac.) R. R. reached here, 1855. The Washington Turn Verein, a cultural, social, athletic organization, was formed in 1859. Washington's only Civil War incident was when Confederates under Col. J. B. Clark looted the city, Oct. 2, 1864.

In the period of prosperity after the war varied industries were founded and many handsome brick buildings and homes built. The Catholic Church and Turn Verein Hall (now Elks Lodge) were completed, 1866.



E. Robyn, Engr. Courtesy Ralph Gregory

Washington, Missouri, in the 1870's

A town of many industries, Washington achieved world recognition with a zither factory founded, 1866, by Franz Schwartzer, and today's corncob pipe industry begun in 1870's by Henry Tibbe. Tibbe and Ludwig Muench invented a plaster of Paris process, patented in 1878, which turned the corncob pipe into the "Missouri Meerschaum."

Washington lies 10 miles north of Union, seat of Franklin County since 1827. New Port (Dundee), once a few miles west, was the first seat of the county, organized in 1818. An Ozark border county, Franklin is an area of industries and livestock farming.

A part of the Osage Indian land cession of 1808, Franklin County, including this area, was utilized by Osage, Shawnee, and other tribes. They mined hematite for paint from an extensive mine south on the Bourbeuse River and had a much used trail along the Meramec. Earliest settlers were French and Americans who held Spanish land grants along the Missouri River. It is of interest that John Colter, explorer of Yellowstone, and Robert Frazier, both members of Lewis and Clark Expedition, settled in the county.

The Washington marker has not been installed at this time.

This is the fourth and concluding installment in a series of articles on Missouri's Program for Highway Historic Marking, 1955-1957. The first in the series appeared in the April, 1958, REVIEW.

SOME COLORFUL LAWYERS IN THE HISTORY OF MISSOURI, 1804-1904

BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER*

PART I

Since colonial days lawyers have been preeminent in American public life. I was surprised, however, to learn from a recent study made by my wife that 50%, or 207, of the 407 members of Missouri's six constitutional conventions were lawyers; 65%, or 28, of Missouri's 43 different governors were lawyers; and 90%, or 32, of Missouri's 36 different United States senators were lawyers. The result of this preliminary study alerted me in making my choices this evening.

A distinguished jurist once said that any judge can give a *good* opinion, but few can assign a *good* reason. I agree with that dictum and have followed it in selecting the colorful Missouri lawyers for this address. I do have a *good* opinion for all, but only for the majority may I have a *good* reason. In answer to the inevitable question as to why I included *this* and omitted *that*, I will reply only that this is my choice, conditioned by my own inescapable biases of taste and judgment. More than one criterion led to my choices, but there was one test which entered into the evaluation of all—each made an important contribution to state or nation, and in this important respect each was colorful. Another criterion: the life of each was most unusual and lent itself to sharp interpretation. Other factors influencing my selections were historical build-up, uniqueness, present trend of history, and calculated risk of prophecy.

I am more perplexed in explaining why some members of the bar were *not* selected. Several score of colorful leading lawyers in Missouri history were studied. Their rank in one or more fields relating to law was high, and competent critics might prefer some to those chosen. I have no issue with this position as I know how fallible a historical decision may be. It was difficult, however, to by-pass such legal lights who would have lent distinction and color to the bar of any state in the Union as David R. Atchison, David

*An address delivered at the McCune Gill Award of Honor Dinner of The Lawyers Association of St. Louis, at Hotel Chase, April 18, 1958.

Floyd C. Shoemaker since 1915 has been secretary, editor, and librarian of The State Historical Society of Missouri, following five years as assistant secretary.

Barton, Edward Bates, William M. Campbell, John B. Clark, Sr., Henry Clay Dean, Rufus Easton, Roswell M. Field, Archibald and Hamilton R. Gamble, James S. Green, Odon Guitar, Willard P. Hall, Payton R. Hayden, Edward Hempstead, John B. Henderson, Russell Hicks, Charles P. Johnson, Waldo P. Johnson, John Rice Jones, Abiel Leonard, Bryan Mullanphy, William B. Napton, John S. Phelps, John F. Philips, James S. Rollins, John F. Ryland, John Scott, James Shields, Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, William H. Wallace, Robert W. Wells, and Uriel Wright. But choices had to be made within the time of my remarks. I first decided that only ten could be considered, but the eleventh man, a Negro, born a slave, appealed to Heaven and was admitted.

The choices were made within the first 100 years of Missouri as a part of the United States, from 1804 to 1904. Before 1804 Missouri had no lawyers; they came with the American occupation. A detailed list, which I have just compiled, shows that from 1804 to 1820 Missouri had 101 resident lawyers and six non-resident lawyers who practiced here. That seems to be a lot of lawyers for a population of 55,000 whites and 11,000 slaves, but Missouri has kept approximately the same ratio for 150 years and today ranks eleventh in the number of its members of the bar.

The first century of the bar in Missouri seems to fall naturally into three periods. The first closed about 1860, the second, 1870, and the third, 1904. The periods overlap and are somewhat empirical. I shall now consider my selections in their chronological order.

FIRST PERIOD, 1804-1860

My first choice is Stephen Fuller Austin of Potosi, one of the least known, colorful lawyers in Missouri history. Professor George P. Garrison said fifty years ago that of all the men who have done things of such vast and manifest importance in the development of America, Moses Austin and his son Stephen have attracted the least attention and received the scantiest justice. Stephen Austin's great biographer, the late Professor Eugene Campbell Barker, also the University of Texas, wrote: "No other of the forty-eight commonwealths composing the United States—with the possible exception of Utah—owes its position so completely to one man as Texas does to Austin. . . . Without Stephen F. Austin there is no reason to believe that Texas would differ today from the Mexican States south of the Rio Grande."

What manner of man was this "Father of Texas?" In Barker's great definitive biography of Austin he is described as "a grave, gentle, kindly man, charitable, tolerant, affectionate and loyal, naturally impulsive and restrained of habit, sensitive, lonely (he never married). . . . He smoked, danced now and then, loved music (he played the flute in his young days), and his bills show occasional charges for whiskey, brandy, and wine. He was well educated, widely read for his opportunities, and a clear thinker. . . . He worked incessantly, unselfishly, and generally most patiently. . . ."



Ellison Photo Co., Austin, Tex.

Stephen F. Austin

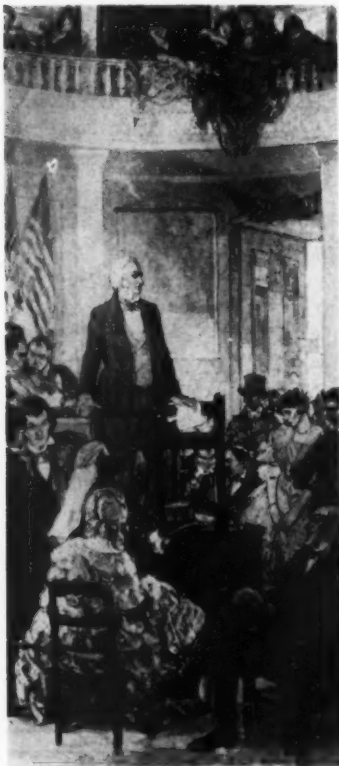
After living in Missouri two decades he took over his father's colonization plans and persuaded the Mexican Government to permit American settlers to make homes in Texas. He governed his American colony intelligently, he won and kept the respect of the Mexican Government until the Texas War for Independence, and he died at the age of 36 years from overwork but with the joy of Texas in his heart. Austin more than any other man gave us Texas, and without Texas we could easily have lost all the Southwest, including California.

My second choice is Thomas Hart Benton of St. Louis, one of the best known and most colorful lawyers in Missouri history. He is known rather as an orator, debater, and statesman. During his 30 years in the United States Senate, he was regarded as one of the great public men in America. He was an able lawyer during his early years in Missouri, especially on Spanish land grant cases, and owed in part his first election to the United States Senate to his favoring liberal confirmation by the Government of such grants. He was a remarkable politician and knew when to fearlessly lead, fearlessly compromise, and with one exception fearlessly submit.

Everything he did was colorful. Standing six feet tall, with large head and massive body, he typified strength, ambition, and

egotism. He never permitted anyone to introduce him to an audience; he never began his speech like other senators with "Fellow citizens" or "Ladies and Gentlemen" or "Friends," but always plain

"Citizens." He never referred to himself as "I did this" or "I think this," but always as "*Benton* did this" or "*Benton* thinks this." As he once said to a friend who told him his enemies made fun of his vanity and egotism, "*Benton* has an *Ego*, they have not." He regarded himself and the people as one and often said "*Benton* and the people, *Benton* and democracy, one and the same always."

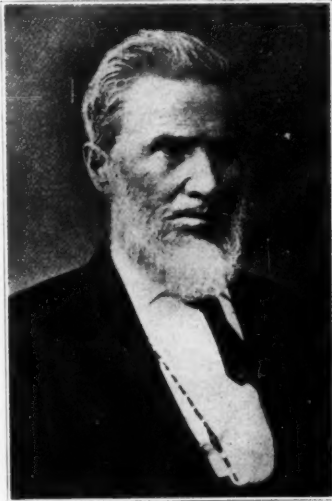


Thomas Hart Benton Speaking at St. Louis

Missouri and the West owe much to Benton. He stood for sound money. He fought for cheap land for the settlers. At first opposed to government aid for railroads and to the annexation of Texas, he later reversed his position. He debated and pled for the Oregon Country and for California, where his son-in-law's Bear Flag of conquest is today the state flag of California. He helped Missouri complete its boundaries by acquisition of the Platte Purchase Country. There is hardly a national or state problem between 1820 and his defeat in 1850 on which Benton

did not take a position. His great defeat, while due to many causes that had gained in strength over the years, was occasioned by his refusal to submit to the instructions of the Missouri General Assembly, which denied Congress the power to prohibit slavery in a territory. His fight against the Jackson Resolutions is said to have influenced Missouri's position on the great question of the Union versus secession, which came to a head in 1861.

My third choice is Alexander W. Doniphan of Liberty, noted in Missouri history today for his military exploits, equally noted a century ago as a lawyer, orator, and public citizen. He was a conquering genius, standing six feet and four inches, with a fine



Connelley, Doniphan Expedition

Alexander W. Doniphan

head, and with lips always smiling. The stories of his eloquence remind one of the legends told of the orators of ancient Greece. He was said to charm the birds, squirrels, and wild animals when he spoke in the woods at picnics and barbecues. As a criminal lawyer he was without a peer in western Missouri. Senator David R. Atchison of Missouri, who had heard Webster, Clay, and Benton, said, "I knew Aleck Doniphan well, intimately, since 1830, and I tell you, sir, when he was at his best, I heard him climb higher than any of them."

He was not ambitious to hold public office, but his sense of duty forced him to accept several. He went to Washington, D. C., in 1861 as one of Missouri's five delegates to attend the celebrated peace conference of men from other states, especially from the Border States. He wrote to his brother soon after sitting in the conference that nothing would come of the convention as the Northern delegates representing the new administration were determined on war. Here he met President Lincoln. On being introduced Lincoln graciously said, "And this is Colonel Doniphan who made the noted march against the Comanches and Mexicans! You are the only man I ever met who in appearance came up to my expectations." When the Civil War opened he was offered command of the Missouri pro-Southern State troops but refused the appointment. He had sat in several legislatures and was a member of the State Convention of 1861, where he voted against secession.

His first military campaign was in 1838 against the Mormons in Caldwell County. Colonel Doniphan induced the Mormons to

surrender their arms, give up their leaders, and leave the State. His superior officer said that he was going to shoot the leaders. Doniphan told him that that would be cold-blooded murder and that he would hold him responsible before the law. His threat prevailed, and Missouri was spared that crimson streak on its escutcheon. Doniphan's military exploits with his 856 Missourians in the Mexican War are known to all, and his conquest of New Mexico and northern Mexico contributed to our acquisition of the great Southwest. The reception given him and his men on their return by river to St. Louis on July 2, 1847, was the greatest tendered by the city to that date.

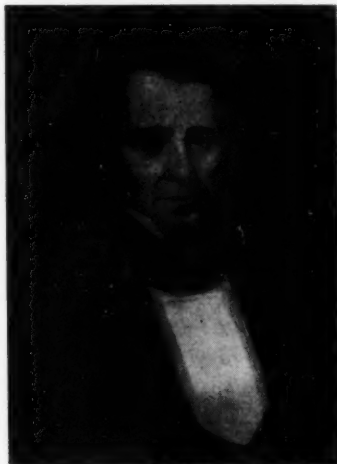
He was a true friend of education and led in bringing William Jewell College to Liberty. He was often seen visiting the grade and the high schools. For years he served on the school board in Liberty, and in 1854, when at the height of his Mexican War fame, he accepted the humble position of commissioner of public schools of Clay County. He said that he ought to do so because the people of the county had done everything they could for him. He held this office one year and brought honor to it and to himself by establishing possibly the first teachers' institute held in a Missouri county.

In his monumental work, *The Bench and Bar of Missouri* (1878), Judge W. V. N. Bay gives his dictum on the foremost member of the Missouri bar, who is my fourth choice in these remarks: "If called upon to decide who, in our judgment, was the greatest lawyer at the Missouri bar, we should unhesitatingly say Henry S. Geyer; not that he was the superior of Gamble, Leonard, or Field, in his knowledge of the law relating to real estate; not that he was the equal of Josiah Spalding as a commercial lawyer; nor the equal of Edward Bates in impassioned eloquence; yet, taking everything into consideration, he was the superior of all." Yet Henry Sheffie Geyer of St. Louis today remains in comparative obscurity!

Here are some of his accomplishments:

1. He compiled three digests of Missouri laws in 1818, 1825, and 1835, the one of 1825 being pronounced "the best digest of our laws we have ever had."
2. He probably wrote more laws and perfected more Missouri laws than any man in Missouri history, the outstanding one being the Geyer Act of 1839 providing in detail for a public school system and establishing the University of Missouri.
3. He was involved as advocate for plaintiff or defendant in more

important lawsuits in Missouri and before the United States Supreme Court for 40 years than any other Missouri lawyer, matching Webster, Ewing, Beverly Johnson, and Wirt, calling forth encomiums from Rufus Choate, perhaps America's greatest lawyer, and Chief Justice John Marshall, America's greatest Chief Justice.



Univ. of Mo., School of Law

Henry S. Geyer

His masterly and successful handling of the great land case of Strother against Lucas and of the nationally followed criminal case of *The State vs. Darnes* still remain monuments of erudition, interpretation, and almost miraculous presentation before judge or jury.

4. But his greatest achievement was in the celebrated *Dred Scott* case, where he was the leading attorney for the defense—the owner of *Dred Scott*. He made a masterly argument and succeeded in eliciting a decision adverse to the preconceived opinions of the legal profession. Practically all the arguments, principal points, and citations elaborated in Chief

Justice Roger B. Taney's historic decision are said to have been taken verbatim from Geyer. The decision took a political turn when William H. Seward and other Abolitionists denounced Taney. I shall never forget in this connection a student's asking Dr. Isidor Loeb in our class in comparative constitutional law if the *Dred Scott* decision wasn't sound historically and legally. Dr. Loeb replied that the Civil War settled that question historically and that the 14th amendment had nullified the decision legally. Geyer died in 1859, two years after the decision and two years before the Civil War.

It is regrettable that Geyer's election to the United States Senate in 1851 and his failure to achieve distinction in Congress probably detracted from his proper place in history. But like Rufus Choate, who also failed to attain eminence in Congress, he maintained his national reputation as a lawyer until his death.

THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL CENTENNIAL IN MISSOURI

BY DONALD H. WELSH*

The Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial is now in the past, but it will be remembered for years by many Missourians who actively participated in the observance and who saw the tremendous interest in local history evidenced by crowds which witnessed the celebrations along the route.

On June 10, Governor James T. Blair, Jr., issued a proclamation in which he designated September 15-17 as "Overland Mail Days" in recognition of the contribution made by the Overland Mail toward linking the East and West into one Union.

The first phase of the observance occurred in St. Louis, where the Mound City Stamp Club held an impressive three-day exhibit in the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel on September 13-15. On September 16 Charles W. Childs of Utica, New York, a great grandson of John Butterfield, received a sack of philatelic mail aboard a Missouri Pacific mail car and, reenacting his ancestor's role, rode the train to Tipton. Postmaster Bernard F. Dickmann served as chairman of the St. Louis observance and had Mayor Raymond R. Tucker and Chamber of Commerce President Aloys P. Kaufmann as honorary cochairmen.

The outstanding feature of the centennial celebration was a motorized caravan which passed from Tipton to San Francisco, following as closely as possible by paved roads the route over which the stages and celerity wagons passed a century ago. The caravan, which formed at Tipton on September 16, included Highway Post Office Number One, staffed by Supervisor William D. Correll of the Bureau of Operations, Post Office



Highway Post Office No. 1

Department, Washington, D. C., Joseph Menser, postal coordinator, San Diego, California, and William R. Hatchett, driver, San Francisco; three units owned by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Frizzell,

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Oklahoma City, and consisting of a truck and trailer which carried an authentic Concord coach, a truck which transported five horses, and the family automobile; a covered truck carrying the remains of a Butterfield blacksmith shop, complete with anvils for firing the salute, staffed by W. A. Ferris and John Cole, Huntington Park, California, both dressed as '49'ers; Mr. and Mrs. Ben F. Dixon, San Diego, dressed in early California costumes and riding in an automobile bearing the slogan, "California Historical Society"; a frontier parson, the Reverend Charles F. Arnold, pastor of the Mohawk Park Christian Church, Tulsa, in authentic 1860 parson's garb; a station wagon bearing the national coordinator for the centennial, Captain Vernon H. Brown, with his family, from Tulsa; and Dr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Shoemaker and myself, representing The State Historical Society of Missouri. In addition the caravan while in Missouri attracted from 10 to 25 automobiles.

At Tipton a gentle drizzle which began early in the morning turned into a three-inch downpour and dampened the hats and the centennial gowns of those who awaited the arrival of the Missouri Pacific train. As the train halted Mr. Childs transferred the bag of mail to the waiting stagecoach, just as his ancestor had done a century before. He then mounted to the box of the coach and huddled under an umbrella as the souvenir mail was transferred to the waiting Highway Post Office. The two "49'ers" tried to fire an anvil salute but were frustrated by the damp powder. W. A. Ferris fired his revolver several times, and the caravan was underway. The Tipton Chamber of Commerce had prepared a public luncheon, held in the American Legion Hall, to honor the members of the caravan and other guests. W. W. Wisdom, Jr., had charge of local arrangements.

At Syracuse, where Mayor Leonard Koinke, Jr., served as chairman, 200 children huddled under the store porches and sang *America* as the procession arrived in the rain. Moving toward Otterville, where Mayor J. Henry Gunn was chairman, the caravan was met by five horsemen who attempted a holdup near "Robbers' Cut," the site of the Otterville train robbery, and then escorted the visitors to the post office.

After a brief stop at Florence, the caravan moved on through Cole Camp and Lincoln, where Walt V. D. Weymuth and Mayor R. G. Carney, respectively, had charge of the local programs. In both places the programs were squelched by the downpour, and the tardiness of arrival caused a large part of the crowd to disperse.

The streets of Warsaw were jammed as over 1,000 persons turned out to see the arrival of the caravan. The chilly downpour caused the cancellation of the program scheduled for outdoors, but the Frizzell crew gave Dr. Guss Salley, the local chairman, and others a stagecoach ride down the main street. Over 700 enjoyed a dinner in the community hall, featuring 19 barbecued goats, ten barbecued rabbits, and 100 barbecued chickens. Rumors indicate that the barbecue pits, which were handled by Postmaster Raymond Buckley and his staff, also included one opossum and one rattlesnake.

About 1,000 people enjoyed the evening program, which featured an address, "Twenty Dead Men and All Unknown," by former Warsaw publisher Mahlon N. White. The program also included an exhibition of old time and modern dancing by the Golden Valley Square Dancers, a movie on post office operations, and public dancing.

The following morning over 200 gathered on the square for the dedication of a bronze plaque which was placed at the original survey point established in 1837. The caravan resumed its journey shortly after the anvils had been fired successfully for the first time on the route. While in Warsaw the members of the caravan group were guests of local hotel and resort owners and received special "key to the city" awards from Dr. Salley.

The caravan made mail stops at Fairfield and Quincy before arriving in Wheatland at 10:30. Two miles south of Fairfield many of the travelers visited a brick house, built originally by E. K. Bailey and reputed to be the only remaining home in Missouri to have been used as a station on the Butterfield Overland Mail route.

A crowd estimated at 2,500 and including high school bands from Collins, Hermitage, Macks Creek, Weaubleau, and Wheatland enjoyed the program planned for Wheatland by Mayor Paul Maberry. Several members of the Hickory County Historical Society, which is headed by Mrs. Nannie Jinkens, appeared in authentic old time costumes. The "49'ers" fired the first anvil salute in the square since November 11, 1918. The Reverend J. L. Wright served as master of ceremonies.

At the noon stop at Bolivar, where Postmaster Ralph Gravely acted as chairman, the caravan fell in behind an official delegation and the Bolivar High School Band and Drum and Bugle Corps and paraded to the square, where a crowd of over 2,000 had gathered. Robert Woodfill acted as master of ceremonies, and Mayor Bill

Roberts made a welcoming address, to which Captain Brown responded. After the anvils were fired, Ben F. Dixon presented the city a 15-pound cannon ball which he had found years ago in Haiti



Courtesy T. H. B. Dunnegan

Old Franklin Hotel, Bolivar

and which is said to be a part of the equipment furnished by Haiti to Simon Bolivar, South American liberator. Professor Titus W. Beasley of Southwest Baptist College, an honorary consul for the Republic of Venezuela, accepted the gift. Marshall Gravely gave "Uncle Ben" a copy of a rare picture of Ahab Bowen's old Franklin Hotel, where Butterfield stages stopped in Bolivar. After a luncheon furnished by the Chamber of Commerce and served by the ladies of the Legion Auxiliary at the American Legion Home, Captain Brown and Kenneth Sterling, president of the Chamber, placed a wreath at the foot of the Simon Bolivar statue.

At Brighton, a caravan mail stop, a large crowd which included seven bus loads of school children from the Marion C. Early School at Morrisville lined the highway to given an ovation.

In Springfield, where the caravan spent its second night, it first stopped near the north city limits, where a historical marker was dedicated. John K. Hulston, vice president of the Greene County Historical Society, introduced Charles Sheppard, local chairman, Bob Anderson, chairman of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Committee which greeted the caravan and arranged local hospitality, Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, who spoke briefly, Congressman Charlie Brown, members of the caravan, and descendants of the Butterfield firm's employees. Dr. L. E. Meador, Springfield historian and retired



Courtesy Ben F. Dixon and Union Title Ins. Co., San Diego.

Ahab Bowen

Drury professor, pointed out in the dedication address the importance of the Overland Mail Company, noting that it influenced American history by helping to preserve the Union, by helping to develop the greatest democracy the world has known through opening the West, and by helping to create a new kind of literature which appealed to the imagination of youth.

The Springfield Police Department then escorted the caravan to Parkview High School. After a dinner sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, an estimated 1,500 persons attended an evening program at Parkview High School. Pupils of Westport School, under the direction of Miss Margaret Brown, principal, presented the story of the Butterfield Overland Mail in pageant. Lloyd Evans served as master of ceremonies. The Jig-Along Square Dance Club and several radio singers entertained, and Mrs. May Kennedy McCord sang a number of ballads, accompanying herself on the guitar. Captain Brown, a native of Springfield, told the audience that the caravan hoped "to re-interest the American people in their heritage and ideals on which the nation is founded."

The caravan began its third day on September 18, leaving Springfield at 8:30. At Republic, where Mayor Sherrill Garoutte served as local chairman, the school band met and escorted the caravan to the high school, where a brief program took place.

At the Billings post office the caravan was welcomed by Andrew Howard and greeted by the school band. Mayor Frank Stark had charge of local arrangements.

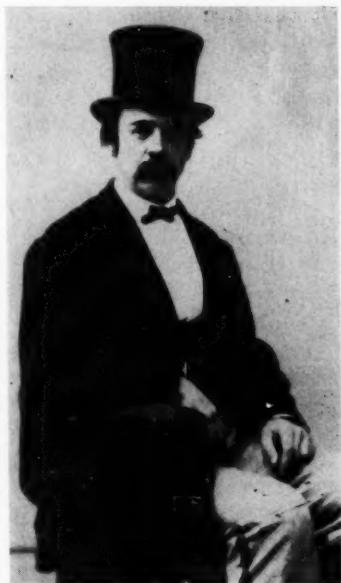
The caravan was met at Marionville by such a large crowd, many in costume, that it progressed with difficulty to the square. After music by the Marionville High School Band, Dr. Wilbur M. Tisdale, mayor and local chairman, gave a brief address of welcome, and Captain Brown responded.

A short time later the caravan was in Aurora, where the program, arranged by Postmaster W. E. Wise, was staged at the athletic field before bleachers filled with students. The Reverend Fred McPhail spoke on the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, and "Uncle Ben" Dixon discussed the evolution of the centennial observance. Captain Brown introduced caravan personnel, and the "49'ers" fired the anvils.

At Jenkins the caravan, stopping on the highway to receive the mail, found over 200 persons awaiting its arrival.

At Cassville the caravan proceeded directly to the city park, where the anvils were fired and a parade, headed by the Cassville

High School Band and Drum and Bugle Corps and including horses, buggies, and covered wagons, formed to march to the square. Mrs. G. E. Purves and Mrs. James Rudd, cochairmen, and Mrs. Keith Shepherd had secured excellent cooperation in arranging a "Frontier



Ralph Ormsby

**Waterman Lilly Ormsby, II,
Author of the Only Firsthand
Account of the Initial Tipton-
'Frisco Run**

Day" celebration, and a crowd estimated at over 5,000 turned out to see and participate in the festivities, which included a beard contest, a ladies' costume contest, and a fiddlers' contest. The oldest residents reported that the crowd was the largest for a single occasion within their memory.

After a delicious chicken dinner the caravan proceeded to Washburn, where Frank Armstrong had charge of arrangements. Robert Oswald gave an address of welcome, the post office picked up the mail, and the caravan, now well behind schedule, hastened on its way.

At Seligman, where Mayor Dick Webb acted as local chairman, a large crowd greeted the caravan. Because of its tardiness, however, it halted only to pick up the mail, and a few minutes later the caravan entered Arkansas.

While in Missouri the caravan had served well its original purpose—to coordinate the observances of an important landmark in American communication. It proved, however, to be a disappointment in two ways. Some features which had been committed were forced to drop out at the last moment due to unforeseen circumstances, and the caravan at times operated two hours behind schedule, due primarily to the downpour on the first afternoon and to the tremendous enthusiasm with which the caravan was greeted all along the route. A conservative estimate shows that over 30,000

Missourians saw the caravan, as streets in small towns were filled and crowds gathered at roadside filling stations to see it pass.

The centennial observance provided a field day for philatelists as the Highway Post Office stopped at 200 post offices en route and a special commemorative stamp had its first day sale at San Francisco on October 10, the date the caravan arrived and the centennial of the arrival of the first Butterfield coach. By agreement with the United States Navy all first-day covers destined for delivery east of St. Louis were flown by jet aircraft to St. Louis the same day, the flight requiring three hours.

In Missouri 22 post offices participated in the observance; 14 used a cachet portraying the first stagecoach and the highway post office of a century later, and two, Warsaw and Tipton, used special cachets featuring subjects of local interest. At Republic the postmaster signed each cover. St. Louis, Springfield, and Tipton groups prepared printed cachets of special interest. As the Highway Post Office left Missouri it carried 50,000 pieces of souvenir mail, including a letter from Governor James T. Blair, Jr., to Governor Goodwin Knight of California, and over 8,000 people had inspected the vehicle. The largest mail pickups were at St. Louis, 12,000 pieces, Tipton, 7,000, and Springfield, 5,100. Each of the smaller offices handled from 600 to 1,500 pieces. The smooth operation of the postal phase of the observance was due in a large part to Missouri's fine postal coordinator, Major Hosea J. Dixon of Noel, a veteran of the postal service, who made two earlier trips over the route, contacting local post office personnel.

The cooperating postmasters who gave the thousands of letters preferred treatment were: Bernard F. Dickmann, St. Louis; Mrs. Maude Dahl, Tipton; Mrs. Mildred Parsons, Syracuse; Joseph A. Wallenburn, Otterville; Miss Irene Hibdon, Florence; Elmer L. Alderman, Cole Camp; A. D. Moore, Lincoln; Raymond Buckley, Warsaw; Miss Eliza F. Breshears, Fairfield; Miss Ardith D. Parker, Quincy; Wendell Hunt, Wheatland; Ralph Gravely, Bolivar; Hillard E. Dickinson, Brighton; C. Arch Bay, Springfield; H. L. Wells, Republic; Richard Watkinson, Billings; Claude H. Willard, Marionville; W. E. Wise, Aurora; U. R. Williams, Jenkins; Mrs. Gladys Smith, Cassville; Frank Armstrong, Washburn; and Genoa E. Williams, Seligman.

Much credit for the fine crowds which greeted the caravan at all points is due to the newspaper publishers along the route and in St. Louis and Kansas City, who cooperated by providing space for

pictures and advance stories relating to the centennial. The movement of the caravan was greatly facilitated by the State Highway Patrol, the sheriff's offices, and local police officials, and escorts aided the caravan at all necessary times.

It is reasonably safe to say that without Captain Brown and "Uncle Ben" Dixon, editor of *The Overland Mail Bag*, which provided publicity regarding plans for the celebration, there would have been no nationally coordinated observance. A special word of appreciation is due also to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Frizzell, who aided in coordinating the observance and furnished the coach and horses, which proved to be a real attraction, Major Hosea J. Dixon and Joe E. Menser, postal coordinators, the Reverend Charles F. Arnold, who used his vacation to accompany the caravan and assisted in every way to facilitate its passage, and to the United States Post Office Department for providing the Highway Post Office.



Mrs. John D. Frizzell

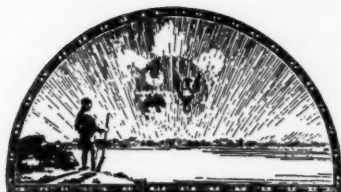
**John Frizzell Teaches Capt. Brown
the Art of Driving**

The State Historical Society also played an important role in the Missouri phase of the celebration. Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker served as State chairman of the observance. In April the *Review* publicized the coming centennial with my article, "The Butterfield Overland Mail, 1858-1861, And Its Centennial Observance in Missouri." In May I traveled from Tipton to Seligman, meeting and discussing plans with the local chairmen. The Society also issued two newsletters and a number of news releases regarding the celebration.

In August the Society provided 16 markers, 24 by 30 inches, of blue aluminum with gold leaf lettering on one side and the State seal at the top, for erection by local committees at key points along the route. Those who assumed responsibility for erecting the markers include Leonard Koinke, Jr., Syracuse; H. R. Meyer, Cole Camp; Dr. Guss Salley, Warsaw; Mrs. Nannie Jinkens, Hermitage; T. H. B. Dunnegan, Bolivar; Charles Sheppard, Springfield; and Mrs. G. A. Purves, Cassville. The markers had all been placed before the passing of the caravan and made a very nice appearance. The Society also participated in the preparation and dedication of

the highway historical marker at Tipton, where Dr. Shoemaker made the historical address on September 16. And, finally, Dr. and Mrs. Shoemaker and I accompanied the caravan from Tipton to Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

The centennial observance has had tremendous value in creating new interest in our heritage. Newspapers throughout the Southwest, historical journals, and many periodicals with nationwide circulation gave excellent coverage to the centennial. The observance is now in the past, but it is impossible to measure the value which its celebration has had or the contribution it may make to the future.



VIGNETTES OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

BY DOROTHY J. CALDWELL*

The educator and philosopher who made the St. Louis public school system a model of its kind, the adventurous trader who opened the St. Louis fur trade on the Upper Missouri River, and the farm paper editor who became the first U. S. Secretary of Agriculture are the subjects of the following sketches. These biographies were released to the newspapers of the State in October, November, and December, 1958, under the title, "This Week in Missouri History."

References accompany each sketch for those who may wish additional information.

THIS ST. LOUIS EDUCATOR AND PHILOSOPHER WON INTERNATIONAL ACCLAIM

Released October 9, 1958

As superintendent he made the St. Louis public school system a model of its kind, as a founder and leader of the "St. Louis Movement" he began the publication of the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, the first periodical of scholarly philosophy ever published in America, and he served later as U. S. Commissioner of Education. Who was he?

*Dorothy J. Caldwell, B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers College; B.F.A., B.J., and M.A., University of Missouri; now research associate at The State Historical Society of Missouri.

1. *What was his background?*

He was born near North Killingly, Connecticut, in 1835. As a youth he attended New England academies and entered Yale in 1854, but he withdrew after two years in rebellion against the formalism of the curriculum. He came to St. Louis in 1857 and began teaching in the St. Louis public schools the next year, becoming successively principal of a grade school, assistant city superintendent, and, in 1868, superintendent.

2. *How did he bring fame to the St. Louis public schools?*

Through his influence the first public kindergarten in the United States was introduced in the St. Louis schools in 1873. He helped to build the St. Louis Public School Library, which became the St. Louis Public Library in 1884, professionalized the work of the school superintendent, extended coeducation, and promoted the study of science, music, and art in the schools. His school reports were quoted nationally and internationally as models. Regarding education as preparation for life and not for a job, he organized the curriculum around cultural subjects which he believed were representative of the political, economic, social, and ethical ideals needed for enlightened citizenship, and he required all pupils to study these subjects. He opposed the introduction of vocational training into the schools. As one of the first great American educational philosophers his conclusions, although not completely in accord with present-day educational philosophy, formed a basis for the development of modern educational concepts. He resigned in 1880 because of ill health.



Courtesy St. Louis Public Library

He Made the St. Louis Public School System a Model of Its Kind

3. *How did he gain fame as a philosopher?*

Contacts with the German cultural element in St. Louis caused

him to begin a life-long study of Hegel and other German philosophers and to become a founder and leader of the St. Louis Philosophical Society. In 1867 he established the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* and continued its publication through 22 volumes. In its pages appeared the first English translations of German philosophical writings and the first written works of William James, John Dewey, and other well-known Americans.

4. *What was his later work?*

He moved to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1880 and for nine years conducted the Concord Summer School of Philosophy. Appointed U. S. Commissioner of Education in 1889, through his reports, lectures, and writings, he effectively influenced national educational policy. Upon his resignation in 1906 he was awarded the maximum retirement allowance granted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He died at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1909 and was buried at Putnam Heights, Connecticut.

5. *What was the extent of his work as an editor and author?*

His bibliography contains 479 titles. He was editor of the *Appleton School Readers*, the *Appleton International Series*, and *Webster's New International Dictionary*, assistant editor of *Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia*, and author of numerous books and articles on philosophy and education.

6. *What honors did he receive?*

He was elected president of the National Education Association in 1875. He received honorary degrees from the universities of Yale, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Brown, Princeton, and Jena (Germany). The French and Italian governments awarded him honorary titles. In 1910 the St. Louis Normal School, founded in 1857, was renamed for him. He was chosen one of ten outstand-



Courtesy Harris Teachers College. Piaget Photo

This St. Louis School Was Renamed for Him in 1910

ing educators in the development of American education by the National Education Association in 1933.

7. *What was his name?*

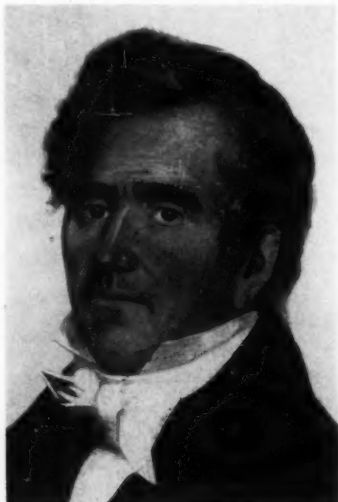
William Torrey Harris.

[References: Carl Lester Byerly, *Contributions of William Torrey Harris to Public School Administration* (Chicago, 1946); Francis E. Cook, *William Torrey Harris in the St. Louis Public Schools* (St. Louis, 1910); Cleon Forbes, "St. Louis School of Thought," Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Oklahoma (Norman, 1929); Kurt Leidecker, *Yankee Teacher in America* (New York, 1946); Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), VIII, 328-30; "William Torrey Harris," *Missouri Historical Review* (July 1942), XXXVI, 477-83.]

HIS EXPEDITIONS UP THE MISSOURI RIVER OPENED ST. LOUIS FUR TRADE IN THE WEST

Released November 6, 1958

Considered one of the most active, skillful, and resourceful fur traders of his time, this Spanish-born Missourian established the first fort of the St. Louis fur trade in present-day Montana, was instrumental in the organization of the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company, and won the western Indians to the American cause in the War of 1812. Who was he?



1. *What was his background?*

Born in New Orleans in 1772 of Spanish parents, in 1790 he came as a trader to New Madrid in Upper Louisiana and during the next ten years established himself in St. Louis. For the erection of a flour mill and the donation of \$1,000 to the Spanish government in 1802 he was granted a monopoly of Osage Indian trade. But competition with

He Was One of the Most Colorful and Daring of the St. Louis Fur Traders

the Chouteaus, former holders of the monopoly, and the transfer of Upper Louisiana to the United States put an end to his venture in 1804.

2. *How did he operate the Upper Missouri River fur trade?*

The first St. Louisan to organize extensive trade in the newly discovered regions around the sources of the Missouri, in 1807 he established his first trading post at the mouth of the Big Horn River in present-day Montana. In 1808-1809 he helped to organize the eleven-member Missouri Fur Company for a monopoly of Missouri River trade and conducted a carefully planned company expedition up the river to open new territories and establish permanent forts to serve as trading centers.

3. *What did he accomplish as a fur trader?*

As leader of annual expeditions he established posts in the present-day Dakotas and Nebraska, often returning with furs valued at more than \$30,000. During his 13-year career he made 12 or 13 trips to the West, traveling some 26,000 miles. He said, "I go a great distance while some are considering whether they will start today or tomorrow."

4. *How did his personal characteristics contribute to his success?*

Hoping in 1811 to overtake the rival Astorian expedition which left St. Louis 19 days earlier, he spurred the men of his party onward by his own great exertions and ability to overcome all obstacles, often leading them in lusty songs when morale ran low during the two-month 1,100-mile race. He overtook the Astorians near Big Bend in what is now South Dakota. With the Indians he knew when to be masterful and when to be kind, and he dealt with them as a benefactor, distributing pumpkin, bean, turnip, and other vegetable seeds among them. The only active trader on the Missouri during the War of 1812, he succeeded beyond all expectations in winning the Indians from British influence to the American cause. After the war he brought 43 chiefs to St. Louis to sign treaties of friendship with the United States.

5. *How was he regarded in St. Louis?*

His success as a trader embroiled him in constant conflict with his competitors, who regarded him with jealousy and seemingly unfounded distrust. Prominent in St. Louis affairs, he sponsored the organization of the territorial Bank of St. Louis, introduced the first steam engine for use in a flour and saw mill, and erected a warehouse on the levee. His warehouse was restored in 1941. An early St. Louis street was named for him, but no place name today honors his memory. After the death in 1817 of his first wife, Polly Charles, he married Mrs. Mary Hempstead Keeney, daughter of a prominent St. Louis family. He also had an Omaha Indian wife. In his will be provided for the education of his son, Manuel, his stepson, and his two natural children by his Indian wife.



Courtesy Missouri Historical Society

His Warehouse on the Levee Was Restored in 1941

6. *What was his later career?*

Until his death no other trader succeeded in obtaining a foothold on the Upper Missouri. He died at Sulphur Springs near St. Louis in 1820, and his grave is now located in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

7. *What was his name?*

Manuel Lisa.

[References: Hiram Martin Chittenden, *The American Fur Trade of the Far West* (New York, 1935), I, 126-38; Walter B. Douglas, "Manuel Lisa," *Missouri Historical Society Collections* (St. Louis, 1911), III, 233-69, IV, 367-407; Louis Houck, *History of Missouri* (Chicago, 1908), II, 253-54, III, 166; Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), XI, 291; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 346-47; Reuben Gold Thwaites, editor, *Early Western Travels, 1748-1848* (Cleveland, 1904), VI, 27-166.]

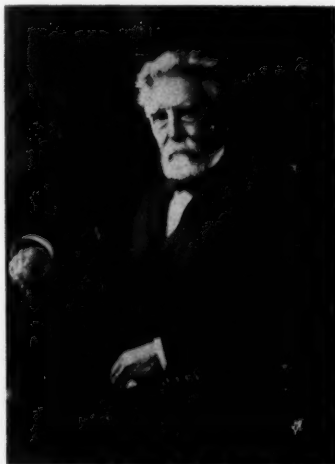
**THIS MISSOURI FARM PAPER EDITOR WAS NAMED THE FIRST
U. S. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE**

Released December 4, 1968

As U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture he was influential in the establishment of the national system of agricultural experiment stations in connection with land grant colleges, and he was named the first Secretary of Agriculture with the elevation of the Department of Agriculture to Cabinet status during his administration. Who was he?

1. What was his background?

Born in 1827 in a prosperous farming community near Richfield Springs, New York, he was educated in neighboring schools, and at the age of 20 he moved to Kentucky, where he taught school and attended the University of Louisville Law School. After graduation he he practiced law in New Albany, Indiana, and was elected district attorney in 1852. But he moved to St. Louis before the year ended, and within three years after his arrival he purchased the *Valley Farmer*, a monthly publication founded in 1848, acquired a farm near Creve Coeur Lake in St. Louis County, and established the St. Louis Nursery, which became one of the largest in the State after the Civil War.



Courtesy St. Louis Public Library

**He Was a Lifelong Advocate of
Improved Farming Practices**

2. What was his success as an agricultural editor?

A prolific writer and a popular public speaker, he kept in close touch with farm readers and strengthened his advocacy of improved farming methods by publishing the results of his own experiments at his farm and nursery. He added new sections to

the paper and improved its appearance with the use of illustrations and a colored cover. In 1865 he changed the name to _____'s *Rural World and Valley Farmer* and soon dropped the older title altogether. In 1867 he began weekly publication. During his 56-year editorship of the paper he increased the number of subscribers from 10,000 to more than 50,000 and made a corresponding gain in the number of paid advertisers. He served as president of the Missouri Press Association in 1870 and 1871, and at the time of his death he held the longest record of service in Missouri as editor of one paper.

3. *What were his other activities?*

He promoted the organization of the Missouri Horticultural Society in 1859. Appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1867, he was influential in securing the location of the College of Agriculture in connection with the University of Missouri in 1870, and he afterward served 16 years as a member of the board of curators of the University. He served as president of numerous local, state, regional, and national agricultural organizations. Active in state politics, he was elected State representative in 1866 and served as lieutenant governor of Missouri, 1874-1876.

4. *What were his accomplishments as Commissioner and Secretary of Agriculture?*

Appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in 1865, he was instru-

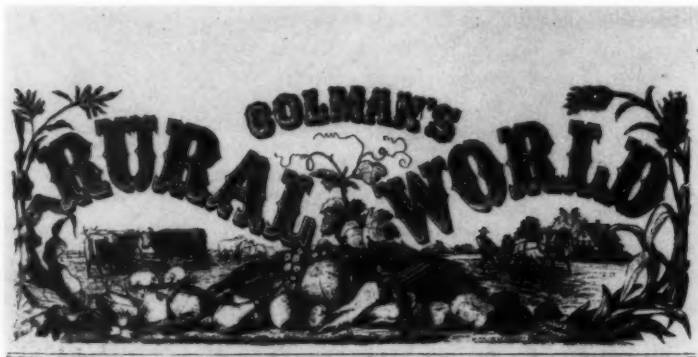


Illustration Used With the Masthead of the *Rural World*

mental in the passage of the Federal Hatch Act of 1887, which provided for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in connection with land grant colleges. His skill and efficiency in widening the scope and increasing the effectiveness of the U. S. Department of Agriculture facilitated its elevation to Cabinet status. Three weeks before his term of office expired on March 4, 1889, he was named the first national Secretary of Agriculture.

5. *What was his later career?*

He resumed active editorship of the *Rural World*. One of his chief later services to Missouri was his leadership in the Missouri State Fair Association, organized in 1899. He kept standard bred trotting horses on his Creve Coeur Lake farm. He died on a train while on a trip to Plattsburg, Missouri, to look at a horse in 1911. The *Rural World* continued publication until 1916, when it was merged with the *Journal of Agriculture*.

6. *How was he honored?*

He was decorated by the French Government in 1889 for his work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and he received honorary degrees in 1905 from the University of Missouri and the University of Illinois.

7. *What was his name?*

Norman Jay Coleman.

[References: Walter Bickford Davis and Daniel S. Durrie, *An Illustrated History of Missouri* (Cincinnati, 1876), 489-91; Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, editors, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943) IV, 314-15; George F. Lemmer, "Norman Jay Colman," *University of Missouri Studies* (Columbia, 1953); "Missouri Miniatures," *Missouri Historical Review* (October 1941), XXXVI, 77-81; Alfred Charles True, *A History of Agricultural Experimentation and Research in the United States, 1607-1925* (Washington, 1937), 61-66.]

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

During the last decade Missourians and Missouri organizations have almost every year received one or more awards of merit from the American Association for State and Local History. These awards, which make known and demonstrate that our people are increasingly conscious of their heritage and the need for its preservation, include the following:

- 1948 Cole County Historical Society, regional Award of Merit for success in membership and in acquiring a home.
- 1949 The State Historical Society, Award of Merit for popular dissemination of Missouri history, for building local historical societies, for increasing its membership beyond every other historical society in the United States, for celebrating 50 years of progress, and for publishing its semi-centennial history.
- 1951 The State Historical Society, second rank in the Nation in progress and accomplishments during the past year considering resources, based on membership, publications, newspaper microfilm program, inauguration of highway historical marker program, and completion of statewide survey of museums and museum collections.
- 1951 *Kansas City Star*, regional Award of Merit as the outstanding daily newspaper in the Missouri Valley States in contributions to local and state history and in stimulating interest in such history.
- 1951 *Liberty Advance* and *Tribune*, regional Award of Merit among weekly newspapers in Missouri Valley States for local historical articles.
- 1951 Clair V. Mann, Rolla, regional Award of Merit in Missouri Valley States for his individual contribution to local history during the past year.
- 1952 Native Sons of Kansas City, Award of Merit in Missouri Valley States for outstanding contributions in the field of state and local history, based on outstanding work in cooperation with Jackson County Court in originating and sponsoring restoration of Fort Osage.

- 1953 *Mexico Evening Ledger*, Award of Merit in Missouri Valley States as the small city newspaper giving the most effective attention and support to historical activities and the history of its area.
- 1954 Cape Girardeau *Southeast Missourian*, Award of Merit in ten state area for contribution to preservation of history and general culture of Southeast Missouri through use of local historical articles, promotion of marking of local historical sites, floral beautification of highways, and publication of historical booklets.
- 1955 Floyd C. Shoemaker, Columbia, Award of Merit for distinctive contribution to preservation of state and local history.
- 1955 Native Sons of Kansas City, Award of Merit for continued success in restoration of Fort Osage.
- 1958 United Automobile Workers' Union of St. Louis and Kansas City, Award of Merit as an organization contributing most significantly to the understanding and development of local history through the purchase and presentation to the State of the Harry S. Truman birthplace in Lamar.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months of August, September, and October, 1958, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as follows:

ONE LIFE MEMBER

Denslow, Ray V., Trenton

TWENTY-FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Denslow, Ray V., Trenton

ELEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Bacon, George F., Kirkwood

SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Dille, G. E., University City
Sargent, Lena M., Springfield

SIX NEW MEMBERS

Gladbach, Mrs. Mary Kay, Florissant
Williamson, Lela T., Macon

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Heytman, John J., Warrensburg
Knox, William A., Ladue

Smith, Clyde M., Dallas, Texas
Williams, Mrs. Helen R., Bowling Green

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Edmonds, Albert Sydney, Kansas City

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Cowden, R. Marvin, Springfield
Lienhard, J. H., SlaterLucas, Mrs. Okla H., Fayette
Mason, Joe R., Fayette

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Adams, I. C., Jr., Columbia
Allen, Alva F., Clinton
Anderson, John Lyon, Festus
Barron, Mrs. Nora, Breckenridge
Clark, Charlie E., Excelsior Springs
Crain, Walter C., Alexandria, Virginia
Davies, L. W., Bismarck
Dodson, Robert C., Festus
Ellis, Emmett, Warrensburg
Ewald, William B., Kirkwood
Hall, John R., Marshall
Harvey, James R., Dexter
Hawkins, W. W., Brownsville, Texas
Hooper, Thomas R., Maryville
Johnson, Roger L., St. Louis
Jones, Robert N., St. LouisKandlbinder, Oscar, Salem
Miller, Wilbur, Stockton
Powell, David H., Kansas City
Riordan, John J., Kansas City
Sames, Arthur M., Centralia
Smith, Winston R., Moberly
Somerville, George W., Chillicothe
Spicer, Marion, Jefferson City
Stanley, Mrs. Helen B., Kansas City
Swap, Mr. & Mrs. C. G., Montgomery
City
Williams, Roy D., Boonville
Winget, A. W., Lexington
Wolf, Mrs. H. R., Marceline
Wright, A. W., Lexington

ONE NEW MEMBER

Ahern, James T., Caruthersville
Alt, J. E., Columbia
Anheuser, Mrs. Fred S., Kimmswick
Asher, Mrs. John W., Farmington
Aylor, R. B., Jefferson City
Barber, Mrs. Edwin, Kansas City
Barkley, Elizabeth, Palmyra
Barnhill, F. C., Marshall
Barton, Leonard, Jefferson City
Beamer, Maude, Kansas City
Binns, W. P., Liberty
Black, Mrs. Mary E., Rivermines
Booth, George H., Springfield
Booth, Shirley, Rich Hill
Bowles, Samuel O., San Francisco,
Calif.
Boyd, Hoyt S., Seattle, Washington
Bradshaw, William A., Columbia
Brammer, George, La Plata
Breidenthal, Oren W., Kansas City
Brooks, Philip C., Independence
Brown, Bertha M., Macon
Brown, Mrs. E. S., Sr., CharlestonBruening, Paul H., Jackson
Burge, James R., Columbia
Bushman, Mrs. William, Liberty
Busse, Alvin S., Glendale
Cain, Glenn, Elmer
Carl, H. N., Pacific
Catlin, Ralph C., Kansas City
Collier, John D., St. Ann
Collins, Harry L., Sedalia
Coulter, C. E., Kansas City
Cox, Mrs. Keith, King City
Coxhead, William G., St. Petersburg,
Fla.
Crouch, M. E., St. Joseph
Dixon, Hosea, Noel
Dougherty, James, Kirkwood
Egan, Mrs. J. C., Shackelford
Enochs, R. A., Sedalia
Ernst, Charles F., Jr., Kirkwood
Eyles, Betty Rae, Hickman Mills
Figi, Emil J., St. Louis
Fischer, Eugene, Valley Park
Foreman, Allen B., Hannibal

Forsythe, A. J., Pierce City
 Frazier, Narvel W., Steelville
 Fulks, Mrs. E. B., California
 Garrett, Mrs. Jasamyn S., Hayti
 Garrison, R. C., Doniphan
 Gibson, Donald H., Independence
 Gibson, Leslie M., Warrenton
 Gifford, B. F., St. Joseph
 Gunz, George C., Kansas City
 Hagerman, Mrs. H. Dale, Wayland
 Hall, Andy, Jr., St. Louis
 Hall, Leonard, Caledonia
 Hammon, J. W., Springfield
 Heine, E. E., Hannibal
 Herbst, John F., Jr., Kansas City
 Hockaday, Mrs. Weller J., Slater
 Hollenbeck, L. M., Sikeston
 Holmes, K. B., Columbia
 Hooker, Robert K., Washington, D. C.
 Hoover, H. Lee, Springfield
 Hopper, Lawrence L., Independence
 House, W. B., Kansas City, Kansas
 Hudson, Mrs. Charles M., Columbia
 James, S. W., Jr., Jefferson City
 Jones, Mrs. Elmer O., Kirksville
 Jones, Mrs. Harry H., Mexico
 Jones, Mrs. Robert F., Excelsior
 Springs
 Keating, Edgar J., Kansas City
 Kennedy, Mrs. Maurice F., Kansas
 City
 Keyser, W. F., Sedalia
 Kindle, Mrs. Anna, St. Louis
 Knipmeyer, Gilbert, Jefferson City
 Lagan, Alice, Enid, Oklahoma
 Leslie, J. F., Springfield
 Lewellen, Mrs. U. G., Jefferson City
 Lindley, W. Lewis, Thayer
 Little, Elizabeth M., Queen City
 Lohmeyer, Mrs. Oscar, Kansas City
 Lynch, Mrs. John R., Chula Vista,
 Calif.
 McBee, Robert L., Kansas City
 McClure, Margaret, Springfield
 McCourtney, J. S., St. Louis
 McKee, Dora, Macon
 McKinney, J. J., DeWitt
 McLain, Mrs. Myrtle, North Kansas
 City

McNutt, Mrs. William C., Pevely
 Martin, Edwin W., Belmont, Mass.
 Miller, B. K., Dalton
 Montgomery, Ronald A., St. Joseph
 Motley, Mrs. Robert, Bowling Green
 Nelson, Louis O., Kansas City
 Oliver, Mrs. Minnie, Higginsville
 Ouzts, Mrs. W. H., St. Louis
 Owen, Loyd C., Kansas City
 Parsons, Mrs. J. H., Otterville
 Pew, John B., Kansas City
 Pickett, Irving I., St. Louis
 Quinn, Lloyd M., Independence
 Rachlin, Maxwell, Brentwood
 Redfield, Maynard, Oneonta, N. Y.
 Riordan, John J., Kansas City
 Rohlfing, Winnie Mae, Fayette
 Rosenthal, Lawrence, South Bend,
 Ind.
 Sarasin, Mrs. Walter A., Kansas City
 Sargent, Robert E., Kirkwood
 Seat, Mrs. E. B., Denver
 Seibert, Fred E., Columbia
 Settle, W. A., Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma
 Shepard, Lucile P., Kansas City
 Sittler, Orville E., Moberly
 Smith, Mrs. Helen K., Van Buren
 Smith, Lee C., Independence
 Stephens, Claude E., Richmond
 Heights
 Stephens, Hugh, Jefferson City
 Stidham, J. H., Fulton
 Stiffler, R. Ewing, Denver, Colo.
 Sursa, Henri, Fredericktown
 Thompson, Mrs. George S., Salisbury
 Todd, Mrs. Thomas, Washington
 Tucker, C. C., Kansas City
 Wake, Harry, Silver Spring, Md.
 Walter, Vesper A., Ferguson
 Walton, Mrs. George B., Marshall
 Watson, Martha Frances, St. Louis
 Welsh, Donald H., Columbia
 Whitton, J. H., Santa Monica, Calif.
 Wightman, Maurice, Columbia
 Wilkes, Edmund, Jr., Kansas City
 Williamson, B. A., Jr., St. Louis
 Wilson, J. D., Linn
 Wilson, Mrs. Ola B., Shelbyville

Young, Robert E., Carthage
 Young, Mrs. T. H., Sedalia

Zolg, Mrs. M. A., Kansas City
 Zuerl, Donald, Fulton

NEW MEMBERS IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Four hundred and ninety-six applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of August, September, and October, 1958. The total annual and life memberships as of November 1, 1958, was 11,330.

The new members are:

Adams, Nina L., Kansas City
 Aduddell, Mrs. Fred, Herrin, Ill.
 Ahle, Mrs. Truman H., Takoma Park, Md.
 Ahrens, Fred J., Afton
 Akers, Mrs. J. Harold, Springfield
 Alexander, M. Moss, St. Louis
 Allen, Alva, Jr., Clinton
 Allen, Paul A., Lake Wales, Fla.
 Allison, Hilah, North Kansas City
 Alt, G. W., Norborne
 Altschuh, William E., Northwoods
 Alvord, Donald E., Macon
 Anderson, Edward, Ashburn
 Anderson, Mrs. G. B., Bennett, Colo.
 Anderson, Kathrine N., Webster Groves
 Anderson, Maude, Springfield
 Anheuser, Mrs. Fred D. Kimmswick LIFE
 Arbuckle, Marvin Lee, Trenton
 Armbruster, J. H., St. Louis County LIFE
 Asher, Kennett D., Stockton, Calif.
 Augustine, Robert W., St. Joseph
 Austin, Mrs. Jane, Trenton
 Austin, Wilbur E., Trenton
 Ayers, Mr. & Mrs. Rowen, Jefferson City
 Babb, Shirley Ann, Trenton
 Bahn, Eugene, Detroit, Michigan
 Baker, R. S., San Diego, Calif.
 Ballard, Mrs. John L., Rich Hill
 Barbour, Mrs. Charles E., Kirkwood
 Barnes, Mr. & Mrs. J. H., Jefferson City
 Barnett, Mrs. Charles, Sikeston LIFE

Barney, Garold D., Holden
 Barr, Lawrence, Kansas City
 Barron, Mrs. Nora, Breckenridge
 Beckham, Ada R., Springfield
 Bell, William G., Mission, Kans.
 Benton, Ed, St. Louis
 Berg, Mrs. J. J., Panhandle, Tex.
 Bergland, Irving, Prairie Village, Kans.
 Berry, Edgar L., Queen City LIFE
 Biggerstaff, L. C., Louisiana LIFE
 Birk, Mrs. A. E., Cape Girardeau
 Bivens, Robert, Kirkwood
 Black, Mrs. Gurdon G., Clayton
 Blackburn, James D., Versailles
 Blacklock, Mrs. Earl, Macon
 Blake, Mrs. Valle W., Rawayton Beach, Connecticut
 Bokerman, Mrs. Clark, New Florence
 Boone, Raymond, King City
 Boston, H. S., Cresco, Penn.
 Boston, Mrs. R. H., Warrensburg
 Box, Mrs. Eva, Lamar
 Boyer, Fabian F., St. Louis
 Boyer, Richard E., Columbia
 Boyle, Blodwyn, Cayuvos, Calif.
 Bray, James J., St. Louis
 Breidenthal, W. J., Kansas City, Kansas LIFE
 Brittany Junior High School, University City
 Broadhurst, Lee, Cassville
 Broermann, Mrs. Don, Warrensburg
 Browitt, Ruth, Macon
 Brown, Harold V., Yale, Oklahoma
 Brown, Howard D., Trenton
 Brown, V. H., Tulsa, Oklahoma

Brown, William E., House Springs
 Brumley, Mrs. F. E., Morrisville
 Brummitt, Hugh C., Trenton
 Brune, Mrs. Goldie, Dixon
 Burch, Mrs. L. L., Seattle, Wash.
 Burkhardt, Carl A., Liberty
 Burns, Mr. & Mrs. A. E., St. Louis
 Burrell, Don, Springfield
 Byland, Mrs. S. J., Wellsville
 Bushman, Mrs. William, Liberty
 Busse, Robert A., Glendale
 Butler, Mildred, Springfield
 Butterfield, W. H., Urbana, Ill.
 Byland, Mrs. S. J., Wellsville
 Calvert, W. E., Pacific
 Campbell, James S., Dexter
 Campbell, Mrs. Roger P., Kansas City
 Capen, Mrs. James J., Columbia
 Carey, Dorothy L., Hull, Illinois
 Carnell, Mrs. H. F., Pittsburg, Kans.
 Caswell, Mrs. Helen C., Modesto, Calif.
 Cernecik, Mrs. Henry, Normandy
 Chalender, Charles L., Springfield
 Chamier, Richard J., Moberly LIFE
 Clampitt, Bernice S., Springfield
 Clayton, Maurice N., Dallas, Texas
 Clelland, Joseph P., Boonville
 Cloud, Mrs. Riley R., Pueblo, Colo.
 Cole, John W., Flat River
 Cole, Mrs. Margaret H., Tulsa, Okla.
 Collier, Ervin Jake, Sligo
 Collier, John D., St. Ann
 Connor, Lucille, Jefferson City
 Copeland, Francis, Slater
 Cornwell, Charles H., Ferguson
 Corrough, Donald, Maryville
 Cowden, Christie, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Cowden, Mae, Fresno, Calif.
 Coxhead, Mrs. W. G., St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Crain, Palmer V., Denver, Colo.
 Crow, Mary E., Trenton
 Cullers, C. H., Trenton
 Cullers, G. A., Trenton
 Cullers, R. E., Trenton
 Culmer, Mrs. Frederic, Fayette
 Cunningham, Florence R., Saratoga, Calif.

Cunningham, Harold E., Benton, Ark.
 Cutler, Mrs. Charlotte O., Norco, Calif.
 Dalton, Lawrence, Pocahton, Ark.
 Davison, Mrs. Leslie, Florissant
 Davis, Harry, St. Louis
 Deatherage, Walter, Webster Groves
 Delahunt, John E., St. Louis
 Delameter, Mrs. Lillian L., Trenton
 DeMere, Howard, Ferguson
 Dennis, Bob, Trenton
 Denslow, Judith, Trenton LIFE
 Diemund, Linder, Cape Girardeau
 Divine, Milburn, Johnson City, Tenn.
 Dodson, Julie C., Memphis, Tenn.
 Dodson, Robert C., Festus
 Dodson, Mrs. Velah R., St. Louis
 Dohogne, Shirley A., Illmo
 Donaldson, L. W., Kansas City
 Dude, Carl, Columbia
 Duncan, Arthur F., Kansas City
 Dunfee, Jim W., Rapid City, South Dakota
 Ebbe, Jack K., Trenton
 Eckles, Raymond, Maryville
 Eckles, Raymond S., Moberly LIFE
 Edwards, A. D., Breckenridge
 Edwards, Ashton N., Keytesville
 Edwards, Noel E., Columbia
 Egan, Mrs. J. C., Shackelford
 Ehrbacher, Eddie, Cape Girardeau
 Ehrbacher, Robert W., Cape Girardeau
 Eitel, Van E., Columbia
 Elliott, Mrs. J. Carl, Chillicothe
 Emison, Mrs. W. F., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Encinas, Mrs. Dolores Spiva, Huntington Park, Calif.
 Enfield, Gertrude D., Laguna Beach, Calif.
 Engle, Herman, Springfield
 Enochs, R. A., Sedalia LIFE
 Escoffier, Irene, Kimmswick
 Eyerman, James D., St. Louis
 Fardwell, Harry R., New York, N. Y.
 Fardwell, Mrs. M. W., Montgomery City
 Faubion, Raymond B., Warrensburg
 Finley, Mrs. J. B., Columbia

- Finnegan, Mrs. E. L., Arlington, Mass.
 Fischer, H. B., Shattuck, Oklahoma
 Fisher, Ted, Columbia
 Flarsheim, Robert H., Kansas City
 LIFE
 Flint, Mrs. R. W., Webster Groves
 Ford, E. A., Jr., Terre Haute, Ind.
 Foreman, Mr. & Mrs. Wade, University City
 Foster, Mrs. Matthew A., Kansas City
 Fowler, Effie, Santa Cruz, Calif.
 Frank, W. Ward, Troy
 Free, Marietta, Chaffee
 Freeman, Newell L., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Freitag, Harry W., Independence
 French, Oliver B., Jr., Charleston
 Fuerth, Lucille, Cape Girardeau
 Fulbright, Arthur C., Thayer
 Funk, Mrs. W. E., Springfield
 Gann, Hiram J., Springfield
 Gallatin, Mrs. Margaret L., Trenton
 Garrison, Mrs. Arlene E., Trenton
 Garrison, W. W., Pleasant Hill
 Gaston, John Thomas, Webster Groves
 Geisert, Mrs. Forrest, Hannibal
 Gentry, Harrison, Jefferson City
 Gibson, Arthur A., St. Louis
 Gibson, Mrs. Tom, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Giles, Richard H., Cape Girardeau
 Gilkeson, Mrs. Lois F., Grangeville, Idaho
 Gillooly, Denis F., Jr., Hannibal
 Gladbach, Mrs. Fred, Jr., Florissant
 Goedde, Charles W., University City
 Goll, Charles H., Jasper
 Goodman, Mr. & Mrs. L. O., Pierce City
 Goodwin, Mrs. Gordon, El Paso, Tex.
 Graham, Edward F., St. Louis
 Grate, Frank L., Webster Groves
 Gray, Harold Erman, Stockton
 Grebe, Jane, Cape Girardeau
 Green, C. Sylvester, Liberty
 Green, Mrs. E. E., Overland Park, Kans.
 Green, Mrs. Harry C., Spring City, Tenn. LIFE
 Green, Mrs. Roy, Roach
 Greene, Mrs. Joseph Wayne, Independence
 Greer, T. J., Fredericktown
 Gregg, O. N., Kansas City
 Griffen, Mrs. Vernon S., Hannibal
 Griffith, Mrs. Cora M., St. Louis
 Gunnerl, H. Jay, Jr., Kansas City
 LIFE
 Hageboeck, Richard, Oakland, Calif.
 Hague, Mrs. Raymond, Wichita, Kans.
 Hamlin, H. S., Sonora, Calif. LIFE
 Hansel, Mrs. Robert, Afton
 Hardaway, M. V., Crystal City
 Harke, Charles, Florissant
 Harmon, Lloyd V., Kansas City, Kans.
 Hart, Grace L., Braymer LIFE
 Harty, Mrs. Harry L., Sikeston
 Hazelwood R-I High School, St. Louis
 Hecht, Louis, Las Vegas, Nevada
 Hedges, Mrs. Ella H., Idyllwild, Calif.
 LIFE
 Heine, Grace, Washington, D. C.
 Heithaus, Joseph J., Florissant
 Helfrich, Charles F., St. Louis
 Helfrich, Devere, Klamath Falls, Ore.
 Henderson, Mrs. James P., Excelsior Springs
 Henley, Mrs. Leslie V., New Cambria
 Herbst, J. F., Kansas City
 Higday, Paul, Columbia LIFE
 Hill, C. Howard, Jacksonville, Fla.
 LIFE
 Hiller, R. C., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Hines, Paul D., Warrensburg
 Hockaday, Ed, Brownsville, Tex.
 Hoffman, Mrs. R. M., St. Louis
 LIFE
 Holman, Mr. & Mrs. Charles H., Branson
 Hooker, John H., St. Louis
 Horst, Raymond, St. Louis
 Housewright, V. A., Arlington, Va.
 Howard, Oscar, St. Elizabeth
 Hoyt, J. M., Dawn
 Hubbard, James O., Houston, Tex.
 Hubbard, R. L., Kansas City
 Huber, LeRoy A., Perryville
 Hufty, Mr. & Mrs. Don, Bowling Green

- Hull, Mary Jane, Weston
 Hyman, Lawrence C., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Ingraham, Mrs. Clarice, Trenton
 Jackson, James, Annapolis
 Jennings, Brenda, Cape Girardeau
 Johnson, Floney, Thatcher, Ariz.
 Johnson, Glenn I., Franklin, Tenn.
 Johnson, Rush, Jr., Marceline
 Jolly, Benj. S., Moberly LIFE
 Jones, Alma Lou, Independence
 Jones, Mrs. Gladys Wayne, St. Louis
 Jones, Mrs. Harry H., Mexico
 Jones, Mrs. Herman P., Neosho
 Jones, Ivor M., Cambridge, Mass.
 Judy, Mrs. Frank O., Washington, D. C.
 Kemper, Mrs. John G., Slater
 Kendig, Tom, Sikeston
 Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. Tom, Florissant
 Keyser, Mrs. W. W., St. Louis
 King, Mrs. Paul, Cape Girardeau
 Kintigh, Stanley W., Prairie Village, Kansas
 Kirkpatrick, Mrs. T. L., San Diego, Calif.
 Klinghammer, Carl F., St. Charles
 Kloeppel, C. F., Fenton
 Koch, Mrs. Juanita, Cape Girardeau
 Kopac, Emil, Oshkosh, Nebraska
 Kussman, Barbara, Dalton
 Ladmiraull, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Montgomery City
 Lance, Leo S., Springfield
 Laudick, F. C., Sedalia
 Lee, Mrs. Wilfred C., Sedalia
 Le Page, Harvey H., Leavenworth, Kans.
 Lewis, Janice, Trenton
 Lewis, Linda, Lebanon
 Lindley, W. Lewis, Thayer
 Logan, William A., Clayton
 Long, Ethel, Cape Girardeau
 Long, Mrs. M. F., St. Louis
 Loos, Carter H., Kansas City
 Lortz, M., Kansas City
 Loveridge, F. R., Sappington
 Loyd, H. O., Jefferson City
 Luckett, Mrs. Luther J., Sedalia
 Lutheran High School South, St. Louis
 Lyon, Mr. & Mrs. R. Q., San Gabriel, Calif.
 McCall, Edith S., Hollister
 McClain, R. G., Columbia LIFE
 McClurken, Mrs. Emma T., Maplewood
 McCowan, Frank M., Columbia
 McDermott, John F., St. Louis LIFE
 McDonald, Mrs. Jane, Brownsville, Tex.
 McFarland, Mrs. W. H., New London
 McKee, Mrs. Effie, Pendleton, Ore.
 McKee, Mr. & Mrs. Paul, Excelsior Springs
 McKee, Mrs. Roy R., Lathrop
 McKinney, Bill, Licking
 McKinney, Mrs. J. J., DeWitt
 Manson, Joseph E., Keytesville
 Mantel, Mrs. Edward J., Kansas City
 Markland, Mr. & Mrs. Levi, St. Louis
 Marksbury, Mrs. O. Lee, Centralia
 Marquis, Mrs. Victor, Lathrop, Calif.
 Mauntel, Mrs. Fred A., Washington
 Maybee, Bert E., Kansas City
 Meers, Arthur J., St. Joseph
 Meyer, Mrs. Carl, Cape Girardeau
 Middleton, Mrs. Harvey, Washington, D. C.
 Millard, Wesley D., Lebanon
 Millman, Esther, Florissant
 Miner, Eva, Jefferson Barracks LIFE
 Mitchem, Mrs. Gatie, Winona
 Moore, Janice, San Jose, Calif.
 Moore, Mrs. R. M., Washington, D. C.
 Mordue, Bill F., Excelsior Springs
 Morgan, Lloyd, Collins
 Morrison, Mrs. Amy I., Trenton
 Mosby, Milda A., Camden
 Moulder, Mrs. Morgan, Camdenton
 Mount Vernon Consolidated School District, Mount Vernon
 Moyer, Henry J., Collingdale, Penn.
 Mullin, Mrs. Buford, Kansas City
 Musick, Mrs. Ben, Kingfisher, Okla.
 Myers, Mrs. R. F., Kansas City
 Myers, Mrs. Roy E., Joplin
 Neibling, Harold A., Long Beach, Calif.

- Nelson, Nancy, Washington, D. C.
LIFE
- Nicholas, Mr. & Mrs. Gordon, Roch-
port
- Noonan, Francis J., Centralia
- O'Brien, R. L., Kansas City
- Page, Linda, Slater
- Parker, Mrs. Norman C., Ferguson
- Parker, Mrs. W. A., Pleasant Hill
- Parker, Ward S., Creve Coeur LIFE
- Parks, Everton K., Denver, Colo.
- Parrish, Lorena, Fayette
- Partee, William, Hannibal LIFE
- Paubel, Mr. & Mrs. N. A., Ballwin
- Paul, George W., Mexico
- Payne, Warren L., North Kansas City
- Pertici, Mario A., University City
- Peters, Mrs. John, Macon
- Petts, Mrs. R. B., Warsaw
- Phillips, Cecil, Kansas City
- Pickett, Elwood, Matthews
- Pierce, Mrs. Harold L., Pasadena,
Calif. LIFE
- Poikert, Henry G., Ferguson
- Poston, Mr. & Mrs. R. H., Sr., Lemay
- Potter, Mrs. A. B., Bowling Green
- Powell, Raymond, Springfield, Ill.
- Powell, W. H., Albuquerque, New
Mexico
- Privett, William F., Jr., Sullivan
- Proctor, Charles J., Columbia
- Rabling, Mrs. Harold, Bronxville,
N. Y.
- Rand, Irene, Springfield
- Ratcliff, Hazel, Versailles
- Redfield, Earl T., Independence
- Reeves, Russell, Ferguson
- Reid, Leon, Webster Groves
- Renner, Gail K., Kansas City
- Rentfrow, Beverly, Trenton
- Reorganized School District R-6,
Rocky Comfort
- Rice, Mrs. J. D., Chillicothe
- Richardson, J. W., Eldorado Springs
- Rinkus, Joseph S., St. Louis
- Riney, Mr. & Mrs. Leo W., Hannibal
- Roach, Mrs. Ruth H., St. Louis
- Roberts, Mrs. Sam S., Springfield
- Robeson, Mrs. Floyd, Galena, Kansas
- Rohlfing, Martin W., Appleton City
- Romeo, Mrs. Neil M., St. Clair Shores,
Michigan
- Romjue, James A., Chicago, Illinois
- Rosenbury, Mr. & Mrs. Leslie, Kansas
City
- Rowland, Mrs. Fannie, Kansas City
- Rucker, Thomas J., Clayton
- Ruppert, Frances J., Slater
- Ruppert, James C., Warrensburg
- Rush, Walter, Lexington
- Rushing, C. W., Cape Girardeau
- Russell, Mr. & Mrs. Harry, Caledonia
- Rutledge, Omer, Clifton Hill
- St. Paul Lutheran School, Jackson
- St. Peter's High School, Marshall
- St. Pius X High School, Kansas City
- Sander, Frances, Cape Girardeau
- Schafer, Charles W., Jefferson City
- Schaffitzel, W. J., Springfield
- Schrantz, Mrs. Ward L., Carthage
- Schroeder, George B., Bowling Green
- Scivally, Dennis M., Cape Girardeau
- Scott, Mrs. Betty Jean, Jamesport
- Sheets, Florence M., Higginsville
- Shell, George H., Lutesville LIFE
- Shipley, Galveston, Tipton
- Shock, Wilfred, Columbia
- Shoop, Mr. & Mrs. Raymond, Jefferson
City
- Shute, Austin F., Hickman Mills
- Simpson, James U., North Kansas City
- Simpson, Patricia, North Kansas City
- Sims, Mrs. William T., Sedalia
- Sincox, Mrs. F. L., Independence
- Smalley, David R., Kansas City
- Smith College Library, Northampton,
Mass.
- Smith, Gladys, Springfield
- Smith, Harold F., Murphysboro, Ill.
- Smith, James M., Santa Monica, Calif.
- Smith, Norman D., Ajo, Arizona
- Smith, Robert B., Roach
- Smith, Robert C., Columbia
- Smith, Seymour A., Columbia
- Smith, Mrs. T. Paul, Kirksville
- Smith, Taylor, Jr., Farmington
- Smith, W. Waits, Kansas City
- Spalsbury, Charles, Boca Raton, Fla.

- Spargur, Mrs. Frank C., Kirkwood
 Spencer, Kenneth Wayne, Prairie Village, Kans.
 Spencer, Vernon, Fulton
 Spencer, Wilfred B., Mexico
 Spicer, Don L., St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Staley, J. E., Bowling Green
 State Teachers College, Worcester, Mass.
 Steele, Louise, Cape Girardeau
 Steines, Marcella, Glencoe
 Stephens, Mrs. J. J., Sand Springs, Okla.
 Steuber, Mrs. George, Jr., St. Louis
 Stevenson, John D., Grandview
 Stevko, Barbara, Kansas City
 Stinson, Dave, Fulton
 Stiver, Mrs. Gladys B., Cape Girardeau
 Stockholm, Mrs. Margaret, Sedalia
 Stratmeyer, C. Henry, Jr., Ladue
 Stringer, W. M., Moberly
 Strobel, Mrs. Carl, Kansas City, Kans.
 Stuart, Jerrold L., Trenton
 Stuart, Mrs. Ron, Packwood, Wash.
 Sturm, J. Max, Hayti
 Stutz, Arthur, St. James
 Sullivan, Mrs. H. E., Springfield
 Sumner, Mrs. Edward W., Richmond Heights
 Tate, D. W., Mineola
 Terrill, John W., St. Louis
 Texas State Library, Austin, Tex.
 Thomas, Wanda Bernice, Laredo
 Thompson, J. Corley, Clayton
 Thompson, Lawrence S., Lexington, Ky.
 Tibbs, Mrs. James L., Macon
 Todd, Mrs. Fletcher, Fayette
 Tracy, Harold C., Trenton
 Troester, Henrietta A., Macon
 Trosper, Mrs. Bab Bell, Monroe City
 Harry S. Truman Library, Independence
 Tschannen, David, Florissant
 Turner, Mrs. Galen A., Hopkins
 Uhlmann, R. Hugh, Kansas City LIFE
 Valchich, Mrs. Mildred G., Webster Groves
 Vandivort, S. R., San Francisco, Calif.
 Voigt, John E., St. Louis
 Walker, G. A., Sedalia
 Walker, Helen, Springfield
 Walker, Howard, Quincy
 Wallen, S. R., Ava
 Walton, George B., Marshall
 Waninger, Lois H., St. Louis
 Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma, Washington
 Waters, Mrs. W. T., Clarksville
 Waychoff, Roy J., Independence
 Weatherfield, Mrs. Emma L., Trenton
 Welch, Jewell W., Kansas City
 Wells, Randall, Tulsa, Oklahoma
 Wenkle, June S., Ft. Leonard Wood
 Wheeler, Mrs. Kenneth, Fredericktown
 Whipple, Mrs. F. A., Springfield
 Whiteside, Mr. & Mrs. Richard, Foley
 Whitten, Mrs. Lillian M., Malden
 Wiles, Otis, Puxico
 Wilkerson, Mrs. George R., Sedalia
 Wilkinson, Mrs. Addie, Bates City
 Williams, Mrs. Helen T., Bowling Green LIFE
 Williams, Mrs. Jeanne, Salinas, Calif.
 Williams, Mrs. Margaret J., Haverstown, Pa.
 Williams, Mrs. Mayme B., Trenton
 Wilmes, Herb H., Florissant
 Wilson, Harley, Fairfield
 Windsor, Mrs. W. C., Boonville
 Winget, Howard, Springfield
 Wood, Mrs. Charles O., Carrollton
 Wooldridge, Harry, Boonville
 Woolsey, Mrs. Claude, Breckenridge
 Wornall, Tom, Liberty
 Wright, Grover, Crocker
 Wright, Mrs. Joe, Triplett
 Wright, Marvin M., Salisbury
 Wunderlich, Mrs. Robert, Cape Girardeau
 Wurst, John C., Kansas City
 Wymore, Mr. & Mrs. Harold, Liberty
 Wynne, John W., Clayton
 Yeager, Howard L., Steele
 Young, Mrs. W. H., St. Louis
 Zellars, T. M., St. Joseph
 Zimmer, A. W., Jr., Cape Girardeau
 Zimmer, Mrs. John F., San Antonio, Tex.

JESSE E. WRENCH

Jesse E. Wrench, professor emeritus of history at the University of Missouri, died at his home in Columbia on October 15. Born in North Afton, New York, on September 10, 1882, Professor Wrench was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Cornell University and studied at the University of Wisconsin and the American School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. He taught at Syracuse University before coming to Missouri in 1911. He was the author of *The March of Civilization* and coauthor of *American Citizenship Practice*.

Professor Wrench as a student became interested in archaeology, and in 1907-1908 he served with a Cornell expedition to Assyria and Babylonia. In 1930 he took part in excavating Indian sites along the Sac River, and in 1933 he aided in establishing an archaeological survey of Missouri. In 1934 he helped to found the Missouri Archaeological Society, and he participated in many field expeditions until ill health limited his activities in 1950. Only three days before his death the society named him to his twenty-fifth term as president.

The Missouri Legislature in 1953 passed a resolution citing Professor Wrench "for the great contributions that he has made to the school spirit of the University of Missouri and the assistance that he has given to the students of the University throughout the years." Perhaps he was best known for planning and leading pep rallies, and shortly after the announcement of his retirement in May, 1953, university students honored him with a surprise rally at his home.

Professor Wrench, an annual member of the Society since 1913 and a life member since 1953, is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Willard Heller of Columbia.

TIPTON HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATED

The Tipton historical marker was dedicated on September 16 by ceremonies held in the high school gymnasium due to inclement weather. Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker delivered the dedicatory address. W. W. Wisdom, Jr., acted as program chairman, the Reverend Father Harry Cavanaugh delivered the invocation, and the Reverend J. D. Cooper offered the benediction. John Latham, president of the Tipton Chamber of Commerce, welcomed those present.

The marker was presented by Tipton Superintendent of Schools Wayne Huddleston on behalf of George A. Rozier, past president of The State Historical Society, who was ill. State Auditor Haskell

Holman accepted for the State, Chief Engineer Rex M. Whitton for the State Highway Department, and Mayor O. J. Stratman for Tipton. The Tipton High School band furnished music, and the Boy Scouts led the pledge of allegiance.

CEDAR COUNTY HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATED

The Cedar County highway historical marker, located on State Highway 32, east of Stockton and near the Sac River bridge, was dedicated with ceremonies at the site on October 25. The program opened with music by the Stockton High School Band. After the Reverend James Fisher, El Dorado Springs, delivered the invocation, Trent-Sallee Post No. 230 of the American Legion advanced the colors, and Lewis B. Hoff introduced the guests. Dr. L. E. Meador, Springfield, vice president of The State Historical Society, presented the marker, which was accepted by Judge O. O. Brown, Stockton, for the State, Walter J. Eddlemon, district engineer for the Joplin area, for the State Highway Department, and State Representative Noble G. Abbott, Stockton, for Cedar County. Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, after an introduction by Chester Hoff, spoke on "Cedar County, Land of Mineral Springs and Flowing Streams, Ozark Highlands and Rolling Prairies." A brass quartet from El Dorado Springs High School played the *Missouri Waltz*, the colors were retired, and the Reverend Gene Weece, Stockton, gave the benediction. Wilbur Miller had charge of the arrangements.

MISSOURI'S CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Bert E. Maybee of Kansas City, chairman, has announced the appointment, with confirmation by Governor James T. Blair, Jr., of the following to membership on the Civil War Centennial Commission of Missouri: Robert E. Young, Carthage; Dr. Richard S. Brownlee, Columbia; James Fuchs, Independence; Joseph Jaeger, Jr., Jefferson City; Fred Hughes, Joplin; Clinton Kanaga, Jr., Kansas City; Norman W. Halls and Dr. T. E. Sanders, St. Louis; and William C. Bland, John K. Hulston, and Henry B. Warren, Jr., Springfield. The purpose of the commission is to coordinate within the State the anniversary observances of Civil War events.

State Senator George A. Spencer, Columbia, and Gunter Simpson, Charleston, are members of the advisory council of the national Civil War Centennial Commission.

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Audrain County Historical Society met in Mexico on November 6 and heard Robert S. Green, president, describe the restoration of the old Judge James Evans Ross house, which the society recently acquired. The house will become a museum when the restoration is complete. Mrs. George Maurice Morris of Washington, D. C., a granddaughter of Judge Ross and a specialist in the preservation of old houses, gave an illustrated talk on "The Renaissance of the Lindens."

Officers elected include Robert S. Green, president; Bradford Brett, Mrs. J. C. Parrish, and Mrs. Russell Spurling, vice presidents; and Miss Virginia Creigh, secretary-treasurer.

The Barry County Historical Society enjoyed a pot luck dinner and heard a report from the committee on county history when it met at Purdy on October 9.

The Boonslick Historical Society held its annual dinner and business meeting in the Hotel Frederick, Boonville, on October 27. Dr. W. Francis English, dean of the College of Arts and Science, University of Missouri, addressed the group on "The Pioneer Bench and Bar of the Boonslick Area." New officers elected include Dr. D. E. Hooper, Boonville, president; Robert H. Carson, Fayette, vice president; and Mrs. M. J. Lent, Boonville, secretary-treasurer.

The Chariton County Historical Society held its formal organization meeting at the courthouse in Keytesville on October 12. The group adopted a constitution and bylaws and voted to become an auxiliary member of The State Historical Society. Officers of the new organization include Jordan Bentley, Salisbury, president; Mrs. Zoe Wiley, Keytesville, and Mrs. Joe Wright, Triplett, vice presidents; Mrs. Dewey Hughes, Keytesville, secretary; and Mrs. J. A. Collet, Salisbury, treasurer.

Miss Catherine Hope of Jefferson City has presented the Cole County Historical Society a silver tea service for use in the organization's museum. Miss Hope made the gift in memory of her father, the late George Hope, Jr., founder of the museum building fund. Mrs. Gerald L. Gray has replaced Mrs. E. G. Elliott, presently a staff member at William Woods College, as museum hostess.

The Florissant Historical Society on October 19 formally opened its museum, which is located in the Museum Room of the old Saint Ferdinand Shrine.

The Gentry County Historical Society met in the Berlin Baptist Church on October 5 to hear a discussion of the history of the Berlin community by Mrs. Anna Jolly and Mrs. M. L. Ferguson. H. H. Manring showed pictures taken at the July meeting, which was held at Gentryville.

The Grand River Valley Historical Society held a dinner meeting in the Strand Hotel, Chillicothe, on October 16 and heard Dr. Walter H. Ryle, president of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, speak on the future of the American people.

The Greene County Historical Society honored the memory of John S. Phelps, former Missouri Congressman and governor, on September 14 at a ceremony in Hazelwood Cemetery, Springfield. Former Congressman James Ruffin paid tribute to Phelps, and John Turner White, IV, placed a wreath at his grave.

On September 17, on the arrival of the centennial caravan, the society dedicated a marker at the north city limits of Springfield relating to the Overland Mail Company. Dr. L. E. Meador, Springfield historian, gave the address.

The society met in the Springfield Public Library on September 25 and heard Leroy G. Fox, librarian, speak on "Developing a Historical Library For Springfield."

At a meeting held in the Springfield Art Museum on October 23, Kenneth Shuck, museum director, related how the historical gallery, known as the Pioneer Room, seeks to tell the pioneer story. Several souvenirs of the Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial, including a complete set of 199 postal covers, were deposited with the society by Charles Sheppard, local chairman for the observance.

At the society's meeting in the Art Museum on November 20, John K. Hulston, Springfield attorney, discussed the possibility that the Wilson's Creek battlefield may become a national park. Henry Warren, Jr., and William C. Bland, members with Hulston of the Missouri Civil War Centennial Commission, also spoke briefly.

The Hickory County Historical Society sponsored the erection of two markers as a part of the Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial observance. One marks the site of the stage stop in Quincy, and the other notes the location of the Yoast station near Elkton.

Members of Historic Hermann held their quarterly meeting at the German School on July 28 and heard reports on the 1958 Maifest. After the business meeting the members were entertained with slides and recordings made at the 1958 celebration.

The Maries County Historical Society met in Vienna on October 23 and heard Mrs. Mae Kennedy McCord, Springfield, discuss folklore and sing folk ballads. Judge Charles Henson, Springfield, Dr. C. V. Mann, Rolla, and the Reverend J. M. Shockley, Vienna, also spoke. New officers elected include Sylvester Buschmann, president; the Reverend J. M. Shockley and Paul S. Hollenbeck, vice presidents; Mrs. C. A. Baldwin, secretary; and Vincent Lischwe, treasurer.

The Marion County Historical Society, meeting in the First Christian Church, Hannibal, on October 14, heard Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker suggest the organization of a summer pageant for the river town. New officers elected by the society include Mrs. Frank Berry, president; Dr. Wyeth Hamlin, vice president; Miss Bessie Brown, secretary; and E. L. Sparks, Jr., treasurer.

Wade Gibson gave the principal address at a ceremony on the Marion County courthouse lawn, Palmyra, on October 18, when a relic from the first courthouse, a large brass ball which topped the original structure, was rededicated. The bullet-riddled relic was located and restored through the joint efforts of the Marion County Historical Society and the county court.

About 20 members of the Marion County Historical Society visited Bethel on October 26. Phil O. Drennan met the group and briefly discussed the area. They then drove on to Elim, where the home of Wilhelm Keil, founder of the religious communal colony, stands. From here they returned to Bethel and visited Frank Miller, who showed many relics of the colony and gave a talk on its history. The group also visited the T. L. Bower property and was shown through the house by the present owner, J. W. Wood.

At the meeting of the Missouri Historical Society in the Jefferson Memorial, St. Louis, on October 29, Richard S. Hagen, historical consultant for the Illinois Division of Parks and Memorials, spoke on "Restoring Historic Buildings in Illinois."

The Missouri Society of Spokane, Washington, held its annual picnic in Manito Park, Spokane, on August 3 with an attendance of 450. Entertainment included games and contests in nail driving, potato peeling, milking, and hog calling.

The Missouri Society of Washington, D. C., opened its 1958-1959 season with a dinner at the Fairfax Hotel on September 22.

The Native Sons of Kansas City met on October 30 and heard Fred B. Mertsheimer, Commissioner of the Probate Court of Jackson County, present a historical talk. Officers elected for 1959 include Sam P. Quarles, president; Bernard J. Duffy and Charles Franklin Rouse, vice presidents; Herman H. Hoelzel, secretary; John J. Doohan, treasurer; and James Anderson, historian.

The Pike County Historical Society held its fifth annual dinner meeting on October 7 at Clarksville and heard Congressman Clarence Cannon, Elsberry, discuss "The Heritage of History." The group reelected the following officers for the coming year: Mrs. Robert L. Motley, president; Edwin Stark, vice president; Vivian Williams, secretary; and Miss Lena Neville, treasurer.

The St. Charles County Historical Society held a dinner meeting at the St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church in St. Charles on October 23 and heard the guest speaker, the Honorable Clarence Cannon, discuss "Grant and Lee in the Ninth District." Mrs. A. M. Olson, archivist, displayed a collection of political campaign buttons, photographs, and invitations.

Members of the St. Joseph Historical Society, meeting in the St. Joseph Museum on October 6, were told of preliminary runs recently made between Elwood and Troy, Kansas, and Gothenburg and Omaha, Nebraska, in connection with the Pony Express Centennial celebration planned for 1960. President Bartlett Boder reported on recent gifts made to the society. Officers elected for the coming year include Bartlett Boder, named president for the

eleventh consecutive time; William M. Wyeth, J. Hamilton McCord, and Glenn M. Setzer, vice presidents; Mrs. F. V. Hartman, secretary; Mrs. Clark Goodell, assistant secretary; and Earl C. Brown, treasurer.

The Saline County Historical Society held its autumn meeting in the Farm Bureau Building, Marshall, on November 14. Dr. Milo Milanovich presented an illustrated talk on his recent trip to Yugoslavia.

ANNIVERSARIES

The Liberty Baptist Church at Big Springs observed its centennial on August 24 with a basket dinner and an all-day meeting.

The First Presbyterian Church of Chillicothe observed its centennial with special services on November 16. The Reverend Harvey Throop, Kansas City, delivered the sermon. *A Century of Service to Christ and His Kingdom*, a commemorative booklet written by George W. Somerville, has been given to the Society by its author.

The Emmanuel Presbyterian Church near Drake observed its centennial with a basket dinner and special service on August 24.

St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church, Florence, observed its centennial with special services on October 12. The Reverend A. L. Brueggemann, pastor, has given the Society a copy of the nicely illustrated 24-page booklet prepared to commemorate the occasion.

To commemorate its fiftieth anniversary the Fulton Public Library, organized in 1908, has published a booklet containing its history. Duane Lyon, Fulton, has given the Society a copy of the brochure.

Holden observed its centennial with a five-day celebration on September 16-20. A pageant, "The First Hundred Years," written and directed by Mrs. Ben Cast, was presented on September 16 and 22. Many business houses provided window space for historical displays.

The *Holden Progress*, to commemorate the occasion, issued a 34-page, nicely illustrated centennial edition on September 11.

The Sturgeon Christian Church observed its centennial on October 26 with the Reverend S. B. Owings of Paris, a former Sturgeon pastor, delivering the anniversary sermon. Dr. Thomas Shrout, acting dean of the School of Religion, University of Missouri, gave the afternoon address.

Tipton staged an eight-day centennial celebration on September 13-20, highlighted by the presentation on five nights of a pageant, "Tipton Overland Stage Days." September 16, designated "Missouri Pacific-Butterfield Stage Overland Mail Day," featured the dedication of the highway historical marker and the organization and departure for San Francisco of the Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial Caravan.

To commemorate the event the centennial board of directors published *Tipton Centennial, 1858-1958*, a 68-page booklet of historical sketches, pictures, and congratulatory advertising, and the *Tipton Times* issued an attractively illustrated 48-page centennial edition on September 12.

St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church at Woolam held special services on September 7 in recognition of its 100th anniversary.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

A marker commemorating the first Civil War battle in Missouri, the Battle of Boonville, June 17, 1861, was dedicated on September 23. W. Howard Adams, dairy company official and president of the Jackson County Historical Society, presented the marker, which was provided by the Adams Dairy of Blue Springs. Former Governor Forrest Smith, chairman of the selection committee, explained that the Boonville site was selected for marking because of the strategic importance of the battle to the war. The site was submitted by Judge Roy D. Williams, Boonville, and the marker is located at the Missouri Training School for Boys near the spot where the surrender apparently took place.

A marker carved from Missouri granite was unveiled on the site of Pike College, Bowling Green, on November 2 by Miss Nellie Basye, a descendant of John Walter Basye, who founded and named the city. Dr. Blanche H. Dow, president of Cottey College, Nevada, Missouri, and the daughter of an early teacher in the

college, gave the dedication address. The Pike County Historical Society arranged for the marker, and Mrs. Robert L. Motley, president, had charge of the dedication program.

A marker erected by the Gayoso Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor the memory of John Hardeman Walker and his wife, Sarah, who were among the earliest known white settlers in the area, was dedicated near their graves in old Eastwood Cemetery, Caruthersville, on September 28. State Senator J. F. Patterson, Caruthersville, delivered the address.

The William Volker Memorial Fountain, Kansas City's tribute to a distinguished citizen, was unveiled at a public dedication ceremony on September 20. The central figure, that of St. Martin of Tours, was chosen by the artist, Carl Milles, as symbolic of the late Kansas City philanthropist, William Volker, and depicts a mounted figure cutting his cape in half to share with a beggar.

The Columbia chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution on September 13 dedicated a bronze marker near the site of old Lexington in Boone County. The marker was presented by Miss Flossie Belle McDonnell, regent of the Columbia chapter, unveiled by Mrs. Phillip Davis, and formally dedicated by Mrs. G. Baird Fisher of Oswood, State regent. J. Barnard Gibbs accepted the marker and briefly discussed the history of the site. The marker copy reads, "Lexington First Settlement and Post Office in Boone County 1819."

A portrait of Dr. John Sappington, pioneer Saline County physician, was unveiled in the rotunda of the courthouse lobby in Marshall on October 24. The photographic copy of an oil painting by George Caleb Bingham, the period frame, and a bronze tablet beneath were given by Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Barnhill to the Saline County Historical Society, which in turn presented the group to the county court for the people of the county. Glenn I. Johnson of Franklin, Tennessee, Sappington's former home, gave the principal address. John Hall served as program chairman.

Dr. Sappington on October 24, 1853, set up a trust fund of \$20,000 which has resulted in financial assistance for educational purposes to 13,038 Saline County young people at a cost of \$237,573. The fund balance on August 11 was \$87,873. F. C.

Barnhill, Marshall, has been connected with the fund since 1900 and as trustee and treasurer since 1916.

A plaque listing Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Washington County was donated to the county by the Francois Valle Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in a ceremony at Potosi on November 11. Miss Valle Higginbotham, chapter regent, read the roll of honor and presented the plaque. Mrs. C. H. Cozean, chaplain of the Missouri Society, unveiled the plaque and conducted a dedicatory ritual, and Henry C. Thompson, Bonne Terre, paid tribute in a brief address to all veterans of American wars.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new \$3,415,886 David P. Wohl, Jr., Memorial-Washington University Clinics Building, St. Louis, most recent addition to the Washington University-Barnes Hospital group, took place in November. Most of the construction funds for the 12-story building will be provided by a \$2,000,000 donation from the Wohl Foundation and Mr. and Mrs. David P. Wohl.

Former President Harry S. Truman, Independence, delivered the main address on November 11 at the dedication of the Living Memorial, a five-acre landscaped tract at the southeastern outskirts of Springfield, which honors Greene County veterans of all wars. Colonel C. E. Baxter presided, and I. V. Ewing, president of the Living Memorial Association, discussed the history of the project.

The William Tipton Seeley Memorial, located on the lawn at the Tipton City Hall, was dedicated on September 17. Mrs. Guy V. Head of Columbia spoke at the dedication ceremonies. Seeley, who operated a general merchandise store at Round Hill, three miles northeast of Tipton, owned the Tipton townsite and arranged for its survey in 1858.

A statue of Old Drum was unveiled on September 27 in Warrensburg, where Senator George Graham Vest delivered to a jury on September 23, 1870, the summation which has become the most famous of all tributes to dogs. Captain Will Judy, Chicago, editor of *Dog World*, lauded dogs in the dedicatory address, and John Swearingen of Knob Noster gave an effective rendition of the

Senator's tribute. Attorney General John Dalton unveiled the statue and praised Vest, noting his influence on the Nation.

ERRATUM

The name of Augustus Hamner Edmonds, Kansas City, who discussed the history of Miami before the Saline County Historical Society on June 22, 1958, incorrectly appeared on page 67 of the October *Review* as Hamner Edwards.

HONORS AND TRIBUTES

Chapter 625 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicated a granite memorial on September 27 in the National Cemetery near Springfield on a plot long revered as the burial place of unknown Confederate dead of the Battle of Wilson's Creek. William C. Bland, Springfield attorney and a member of the Missouri Civil War Centennial Commission, gave the dedicatory address.

Four new buildings on the University of Missouri campus were formally named on November 22 to honor four prominent men formerly connected with the University. The men honored were the late Powell B. McHaney, St. Louis, curator, 1951-1957; the late Frank Mitchell McDavid, Springfield, curator, 1921-1943; the late Isidor Loeb, who served on the faculty and in administrative posts between 1895 and 1925; and Allen McReynolds, Carthage, curator, 1945-1951. Dr. Loeb served as secretary of The State Historical Society, 1898-1901, president, 1907, 1944-1947, member of the Finance Committee, 1901-1942, trustee, 1901-1944, and permanent trustee, 1947-1954. Mr. McReynolds was a vice president, 1925-1937, president, 1936-1941, and has been a permanent trustee since 1941.

Professor Huber O. Croft, dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Missouri and a native of Denver, Colorado, received an Award of Distinguished Citizenship on October 29 "as an expression of Denver's appreciation for the important work you have done in your field."

E. L. Dale, editor of the *Carthage Evening Press*, was honored by the observance of E. L. Dale Day in Carthage on November 17 and presented a plaque by the Chamber of Commerce "in recogni-

tion of his over 50 years of service to the city, state and nation." Dr. Earl F. English, dean of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, spoke at the noon luncheon honoring Mr. Dale, whose achievements were also noted by a public reception in the evening.

The new fine arts building at Southwest Missouri State College is to be named for Dr. Roy Ellis, president of the Springfield institution since 1926, in recognition of his services to the school.

The Right Reverend Arthur C. Lichtenberger of St. Louis, Episcopal bishop of Missouri since 1952, was elected presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church at a meeting of the church's bishops and house of deputies in Miami Beach, Florida, on October 11.

Rush H. Limbaugh, Cape Girardeau attorney and president of The State Historical Society, has been selected by the Department of State as member of a team to take to India the message of the American way of life. He will aid in conducting seminars at law schools and speak to various types of audiences during his two-month tour of the country.

Professor of John H. Longwell, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Missouri, left Columbia on November 15 for a 90-day trip to India, where he will visit College of Agriculture staff members working in four Indian states through a three-way contract between the University, the State Department's International Cooperation Administration, and the Indian Government. The leader of the Missouri project in India is Arnold W. Klemme, former assistant director of the University's Agricultural Experiment Station in Columbia.

Miss Lena M. Sargent, Springfield, recently received an award of special merit "for outstanding leadership as a business and professional woman" from the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. A retired newspaper and printing shop worker, Miss Sargent was with the *Bolívar Herald* and a member of the Missouri Press Association in 1898 when The State Historical Society was founded.

Over 400 people attended the Spencer Day Open House held at Clemens Hall in Mark Twain State Park on October 19. Monroe

and Ralls county friends of State Senator George A. Spencer, Columbia, sponsored the affair in appreciation for his aid in making possible the construction of the Mark Twain Shrine and other work on behalf of the people of his district.

The memory of the late Jesse Erwin Wrench, professor emeritus of history at the University of Missouri, was honored with a memorial service held in the Student Union on November 2. Dr. W. Francis English, dean of the College of Arts and Science, presided at the program, which included tributes from representatives of a number of organizations in which Professor Wrench had been active.

A portrait of Associate Justice Charles Evans Whittaker, the first Missourian to serve on the United States Supreme Court, was unveiled on November 29 in the State Senate chambers, where it will hang. Lee Reeder of Kansas City, chairman of the portrait committee, presented the painting to Governor James T. Blair, Jr., who accepted it on behalf of the people of Missouri. The portrait painted by Dwight V. Roberts, Kansas City, was unveiled by Mrs. Whittaker. Justice Whittaker, who has served on the Court since March 25, 1957, also spoke.

NOTES

The Pershing Memorial Association of Laclede has published *The Man Who Dared To Be Different*, a well written and very attractively illustrated 32-page booklet, as a tribute to one of Missouri's best known citizens, General of the Armies John J. Pershing. L. F. Moore, honorary chairman of the association, has given the Society a copy of the brochure.

Mrs. Helen T. Williams of Bowling Green has given the Society 40 items consisting of personal and business letters and business papers of the late Frank L. Wilson for the period, 1868-1884. Born in Lincoln County in 1848, Wilson served as school teacher, county official, and civil engineer before becoming postmaster at Bowling Green in 1889.

The Society has acquired from Mrs. Elizabeth Prather Ellsberry, Chillicothe, a copy of her mimeographed publication, "Marriage Records 1816-1850 and Will Records 1818-1836 of Howard County, Missouri."

Mrs. Clarice B. Andrews, Fredericktown, has loaned the following materials to the Society for reproduction: a record of the transactions of the finance committee of Marvin Collegiate Institute, October, 1894-January, 1896; the treasurer's book of Marvin Collegiate Institute, October, 1894-August, 1898; a plat of College Hill Addition, Fredericktown, drawn by Mrs. Andrews; and family *Bible* records of Madison County, compiled and copied by Mrs. Andrews.

Twenty-two chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have given the Society through Miss Hazel Eastman of Kansas City five items consisting of 51 pages of typescript, which includes miscellaneous cemetery records, wills, obituaries, marriage records, deeds, and a copy of the Arrow Rock Tavern register, 1859-1861.

The Wisconsin Historical Society has given the Society 169 items consisting largely of Ste. Genevieve County marriage certificates, 1842-1862, oaths of loyalty, and other miscellaneous items. The Wisconsin society originally acquired this material from Miss Marianne Sturtevant of Minneapolis.

B. James George, Sr., of Kansas City has given the Society a copy of "Why Quantrill Sacked Lawrence," an article by Paul I. Wellman, which appeared in the *Kansas Magazine*, 1939.

Cyril Clemens of Kirkwood has given the Society a body of miscellaneous clippings relating to the life of Mark Twain and to Missouri history.

Hester Towles Purcell and Jean Bryan Johnson, Kansas City, have given the Society a copy of their mimeographed genealogical publication, "The Towles Story."

The August and September issues of *The Pony Express*, printed monthly at Sonora, California, feature two men of stature in the field of overland communication. The former centers about Alexander Majors, a member of the firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, and includes his reminiscent article, "Pony Express & Brave Riders," edited by Herb S. Hamlin, editor of publication. The latter is devoted to John Butterfield, organizer of the Butterfield Overland Mail, and includes "John Butterfield—Empire Builder

of the West," by Mr. Hamlin. Many of the illustrations for the latter were supplied by The State Historical Society.

The story of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Orr of Saline County is told in *A Half Century With The Orr Family*, Station Bulletin 713, October, 1958, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Missouri. The account was prepared as a tribute to all farm people who have shared their experiences with young people who will some day succeed them and as an example of most complete cooperation over a half century by a farm family whose experiences are supported by exceptionally complete records. The bulletin was written by O. R. Johnson, chairman and professor emeritus of the department of agricultural economics.

Merrill Ellis, Joplin, president of the Missouri Music Teachers Association, has given the Society a copy of "Missouri Composers, 1958," a mimeographed publication which lists 25 composers, supplies a biographical sketch of each, lists their works, and provides other pertinent information. Charles F. Mitchell, University City, served as chairman of the committee which gathered the material.

Dr. C. V. Mann, Rolla, has loaned the Society for copying three issues of a very rare newspaper, the *Vienna Central Missourian*, February 26, 1859, April 24 and May 1, 1861. It is quite possible that these are the only copies in existence. The paper was founded in Vienna in 1858.

"History of Marvin College," by Clarice Burton Andrews of Fredericktown, appears in the journal of *The Methodist Church, St. Louis Annual Conference*, 1958, 167-180. Mrs. Andrews employs a very interesting device, a series of 13 letters to key people in the school's history, to tell her story.

The Old McKendree Chapel Memorial Association is proceeding with plans to completely restore the building, the oldest Methodist church west of the Mississippi River. Plans include the completion of a steel canopy to protect the structure, which was dedicated in 1819, the construction of a caretaker's house, and improved access to the grounds, which lie three miles from Jackson. At the memorial association's annual outdoor meeting on September 14 Rush H.

Limbaugh of Cape Girardeau reported on the progress being made in providing permanent protection for the chapel and J. Clinton Hawkins of St. Louis gave the principal address.

The Lexington Garden Club sponsored a tour of old homes and other places of historic interest on September 27-28. The *Kansas City Times*, September 19, publicized the event with a page of colored photographs of some of the attractions.

Former residents of Grundy County, Missouri, and their friends were invited to the fifty-ninth annual reunion and picnic, which was held at Sycamore Grove Park, Los Angeles, on September 28.

Warren V. Patton, Overland, has given the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, a painting of John Cummings Edwards, eighth governor of Missouri, painted by George Caleb Bingham. The painting, which portrays the governor atop a hill with the capitol in the background, was probably painted in 1845.

A large oil painting of the homestead of Isaac Miller, said to be Gentry County's first permanent white settler, has been placed on the wall of the Gentry County Bank in Albany. The story of the painting, the work of Glade Pruden of Darlington, and many incidents in the history of the area are supplied in an article in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, November 7.

Claude A. Templeton of Tarkio has given the Society two nicely illustrated brochures, one regarding Tarkio as the center of an important agricultural area and the other providing a biographical sketch of David Rankin, outstanding Missouri agriculturalist.

A soil sample which came from Sanborn Field, University of Missouri experimental agricultural plot, and with which the wonder drug aureomycin chlortetracycline was discovered, was presented to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., on October 15. Dr. William A. Albrecht, professor of soils, sent the sample in August, 1945, to the late Dr. Benjamin M. Duggar, professor of botany at the University from 1902 to 1907, who at that time was consultant in mycological research and production for Lederle Laboratories, American Cyanamid Company. With the sample Dr. Duggar discovered the antibiotic that has since saved millions of lives.

A feature of the State convention of the Missouri Cosmetologists, held in the Governor Hotel, Jefferson City, on September 21-22, was the Sunday banquet, highlighted by a parade of units, each depicting in costume some segment of Missouri history. The Kansas City group won first with "The Missouri Story," Springfield placed second with "Blue Birds and Hawthorn," and Joplin took third with "The Town That Jack Built."

J. P. Cayce, Farmington, has given the Society a ledger kept by his grandfather, Milton P. Case, Sr., a Farmington merchant, which includes his transactions of July 12-August 25, 1856.

The *Aurora Advertiser*, September 18 and 20, includes two articles on the Butterfield Overland Mail Company and its operations in Southwest Missouri, written by Anna Lou Griffith and the Reverend Fred McPhail respectively.

The *Bolivar Free Press*, September 11, devoted two pages to articles and pictures related to the Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial in Missouri.

"Willie's Bones Led Bethel Emigrants to 'Promised Land'," a feature story by Mrs. Oliver Howard in the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, October 29, provides a brief account of the old religious communal colony located at Bethel.

Kansas City's new United States Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center is described by Robert Pearman in the *Kansas City Star*, September 14. The building, erected and equipped at a cost of nearly \$4,000,000, was dedicated on September 20.

"Visiting Stockholm Estate of Volker Fountain Sculptor," a feature story by Al Bohling in the *Kansas City Star*, September 14, provides a biographical sketch of Carl Milles, the Swedish artist who created the St. Martin of Tours statue, the central figure in the William Volker Memorial Fountain which stands in Kansas City.

The story of George Washington Carver, one of America's great scientists, is told by Gene Smith in "Honor to an Ex-Slave Growing in Missouri," in the *Kansas City Star*, September 19.

"To Put Civil War History in Mid-West Memorials," a story by Giles M. Fowler in the *Kansas City Star*, October 12, discusses

preliminary plans for the celebration of the Civil War Centennial in Kansas and Missouri.

A brief sketch by Gene V. Davis in the *Kansas City Times*, September 13, provides information about two Boonville artists who were familiar to the older generation, the late Richard Toennes and the late Richard H. "Dick" Harrison.

"And This Was Quantrill's Cell," a feature story by Donald L. Hoffmann in the *Kansas City Times*, September 15, describes the old Jackson County Jail in Independence. The Jackson County Historical Society has plans to restore the building, which was erected in 1859, and convert it into a county museum.

The story of William Volker, Kansas City benefactor, is told by Henry Van Brunt in "A Spotlight on 'Mr. Anonymous' Today," in the *Kansas City Times*, September 20.

Mildred Kittell Ray uses the diary of Abel Fisher, who came to Kansas City in 1858, as the basis for her feature story, "This Kansas City Greeted the West's Early Settlers," in the *Kansas City Times*, September 25.

"Judge Blair's Tempered Justice," a feature story by James W. Scott in the *Kansas City Times*, October 9, provides an interesting portrait of Sam C. Blair, Cole County Circuit Judge and a younger brother of Governor James T. Blair, Jr.

Howard N. Monnett, assistant dean at the Junior College of Kansas City, describes one of Missouri's fiercest Civil War battles in "Battle of Westport—High Tide Marks," *Kansas City Times*, October 23.

The story of William Bent, a native of St. Louis who established a home near Westport in the 1850's, and of Bent's Fort is told by Henry Van Brunt in "Bent's Way Station of Early West," *Kansas City Times*, November 12.

Mary Scott Hair presents an interesting phase of local history in her article, "Along the Butterfield Trail in Stone County," in the *Marionville Free Press*, September 25.

The address delivered by Glenn I. Johnson of Franklin, Tennessee, at the unveiling of John Sappington portrait in Marshall appears in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News*, October 27.

"The Day the Rains Came," an illustrated feature by Glenn Hensley in *The Missouri Farmer*, November, 1958, portrays the soggy send-off given the Butterfield Overland Mail Centennial Caravan at Tipton on September 16.

The *Missouri Mutual Insurance Journal* for October includes a picture and brief article regarding the Dillard Martin home near Fairfield, generally held to be one of the few stage stops used by the Overland Mail, 1858-1861, which is still standing.

"Civil War Veterans Rest in Local Family Cemetery," an article by B. J. George, Sr., in the *Oak Grove Banner*, October 17, describes the George family cemetery, established in 1840, which includes the graves of four men who served with William Clarke Quantrill.

Louise Darneal presents a biographical sketch of one of Ray County's most colorful personalities in "J. Child of Richmond: Ambassador to Siam," in the *Richmond News*, July 30.

Two articles by Miss Milda Mosby of Camden in the *Richmond News*, July 30 and August 4, provide many interesting historical facts about the Camden community.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* on October 7 included a special section with illustrations and feature stories relating to the history and some of the key figures of Veiled Prophet parades and balls of the past.

The story of Jefferson Barracks is sketched by C. K. Boeschenstein in "Jefferson Barracks Today," *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, November 23.

"Hannibal Workers Restoring House of Pilasters, Home of Mark Twain," a feature story by Clarence J. Cary in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, November 7, describes the house where Samuel L. Clemens once lived. The building, a gift of Mrs. Dulaney Mahan to the Mark Twain Home Board of Hannibal, is being restored and will be ready for visitors by spring.

"A Legend of Wild Moss Mill," a sketch by Hugh P. Williamson in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, November 16, describes the events of June 27, 1878, when, through the planning of J. F. Lawton of Carroll County, standing wheat was converted into bread in three minutes and 55 seconds.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Gray Ghosts of the Confederacy. By Richard S. Brownlee. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1958. xii, 274 pp. Indexed. \$4.95.) To many Missourians the Civil War began in 1854 with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Certain that Kansas would be populated by Missourians and others from the South, they objected strenuously when Northern abolitionists interfered in the settlement of this neighboring land. The Eastern press soon carried a barrage of anti-slavery, anti-Missouri news and editorials and, as a result, many Northerners concluded that all Missourians were border ruffians, a concept which led to tragic consequences when the State was occupied by Northern troops during the war.

Dr. Brownlee, assistant director of the Division of Continuing Education, University of Missouri, states that "Had the times allowed boys such as Frank James to remain neutrals, perhaps there would have been no guerrilla warfare in Missouri in 1862." Local conditions, however, brought about a "bloody and local insurrection, a war between friends and neighbors—a civil war in the precise definition of that term. . . . Here there was ambush, arson, execution and murder; warfare without rules, law or quarter." He adds that "The most direct factor contributing to the great insurrection . . . lay in the abuses visited upon the civil population of Missouri by the Union military forces." This insurrection flourished because "there was a small but effective pro-Confederate element of people in Missouri in 1861 willing to engage in and support guerrilla warfare against the Union," a group which grew as Union troops committed further abuses.

The author notes two types of irregular Confederate military groups in the State—those deliberately organized and placed in operation by Confederate commanders and those which came into existence spontaneously due to local conditions. The effectiveness of the guerrilla warfare is indicated, according to Brownlee, by the presence of 60,000 Union troops in Missouri in 1862 to fight an enemy that numbered under 4,000.

Dr. Brownlee largely omits combat between Union and Confederate regulars, but he deals in detail with the operations of a colorful cast of characters, including William Clarke Quantrill, "Bloody Bill" Anderson, George Todd, and "Little Archie" Clement. He also discusses the efforts to control the noncombatants

by punishments ranging from assessments and fines to banishment or execution.

The book is well written and is based on long research in military sources and newspaper records. It is a serious study of military history in Missouri during the Civil War and is a real contribution to Civil War literature.

Philippine Duchesne: Frontier Missionary of the Sacred Heart, 1769-1852. By Louise Callan, R. S. C. J. (Westminister, Maryland: The Newman Press, 1957. xiv. 805 pp. Indexed. \$8.00.) Rose Philippine Duchesne, born in 1769 in Grenoble, France, joined the newly established Religious of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in 1804. Her desire to serve in a foreign mission was fulfilled in 1818 when, at the age of 49, she came with four other nuns to St. Charles, Missouri, where she established the first American house of her order and opened "the first free school for girls west of the Mississippi."

During the years Mother Duchesne retained hope that she might some day devote herself to the salvation of the Indians. In 1841, with her physical powers largely spent at 71, she was called to assist in the mission among the Potawatomi Indians at Sugar Creek in eastern Kansas. Mother Duchesne returned to St. Charles in 1842 and lived there in retirement until her death in 1852. The late Pope Pius XII beatified Mother Duchesne in 1940.

The author, Mother Louise Callan of Maryville College of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, quotes freely from the letters and journals of Mother Duchesne and her associates, giving a graphic account of her faith and determination as she struggled with poverty, disease, and indifference. This carefully annotated volume is an important contribution to American church history and the history of Missouri.

Goodspeed's History of Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Crawford & Gasconade Counties. (Cape Girardeau: Ramfre Press, 1958. x, 1138 pp. Index to biographical sketches. \$12.50.) This reprint of the rare volume originally published by the Goodspeed Publishing Company, Chicago, in 1888 includes a 199-page history of Missouri and a history and biographical appendix for each of the five counties. The type size duplicates that of the original book, and the 50-pound white offset book paper is bound in a hard plastic cover which resembles leather.

This same press has recently reprinted other scarce works, including E. M. Violette, *A History of Missouri* (1918), Goodspeed

Publishing Company, *A History of Southeast Missouri* (1888), Goodspeed Publishing Company, *A Reminiscent History of the Ozark Region* (1894), and Myron L. Fuller, *New Madrid Earthquake* (1912).

These reprints are a valuable addition to Missouriana, as they preserve and make available valuable works dealing with local history which could otherwise be consulted only in a limited number of libraries.

The Lost Panoramas of the Mississippi. By John Francis McDermott. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1958. xvii, 211 pp. Indexed. \$7.50.) This is the story of five of the most famous panoramas and their artists, John Banvard, Henry Lewis, Leon Pomarède, John Rowson Smith, and Samuel B. Stockwell. The author provides glimpses of these men as they moved along the river, making rapid sketches, coping with Indians and ill weather, collecting the anecdotes of river dwellers, and later traveling on world tours which brought fame and wealth to the fortunate.

The panorama was the newsreel-travelogue-documentary film of its day, the longest being a pictorial canvas measuring perhaps 3,750 feet, which moved between two slowly revolving cylinders.

Today the panoramas are gone, and little is known of this once popular entertainment. From a multitude of sources Professor McDermott, of Washington University, St. Louis, has composed a story which convinces the reader of the value of the panorama as a document of life on the Mississippi a century ago.

The French in North America: A Bibliographical Guide to French Archives, Reproductions, and Research Missions. By Henry Putney Beers. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1957. xii, 413 pp. Indexed. \$12.50.) French hunters, trappers, explorers, missionaries, soldiers, and colonists spread from the coast into the interior of North America during the colonial period. As most of their activities were of an official nature, they left a wealth of records, which exist today in offices of the French Government and the archives of the Catholic Church and its orders.

This volume, an excellent guide to source materials, contains a comprehensive history of the activities of American and Canadian historians in the French archives from 1828 to the present, describes the reproductions obtained, and lists the documentary compilations which resulted.

Miscegenation, Melaleukation, and Mr. Lincoln's Dog. By J. M. Bloch. (New York: Schaum Publishing Company, 1958. 69 pp. Not indexed. N. p.) The anonymous publication in 1864 of a pamphlet, *Miscegenation: The Theory of the Blending of the Races, Applied to the American White Man and the Negro*, provoked a storm of controversy which influenced the life of Mark Twain. News of the provocative issue penetrated to Virginia City, Nevada, where he worked for the *Territorial Enterprise*. Twain's editorial comment, published by accident, that the money raised at a fancy-dress ball by the ladies of Carson City "was to be sent to aid a Miscegenation Society somewhere in the East" caused a furor which contributed to his departure a short time later for San Francisco.

The Baptist Church in the Lower Mississippi Valley, 1776-1845. By Walter Brownlow Posey. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1957. x, 166 pp. Indexed. \$5.00.) Examples drawn from local and regional church history describe the impact of the Baptists upon the religious, social, and cultural life of the frontier in the lower Mississippi Valley. The volume cites the organization of the Bethel Association in Missouri in 1807 and the work of John Clark, John M. Peck, and Jeremiah Vardeman, pioneer Baptist missionaries in Missouri, and credits St. Francois County with the organization in 1807 of the second Baptist Sunday School in the entire region.

Known Military Dead During the Spanish American War and the Philippines Insurrection, 1898-1901. By Clarence Stewart Peterson. (Baltimore: Clarence Stewart Peterson, 1958. xiv, 130 pp. Not indexed. \$3.90.) This mimeographed publication, with bibliography, introduction, and a section on Spanish American War songs, is an alphabetic listing of the known dead in the Spanish American War and Philippines Insurrection, the organization with which each served, the date of death, and in some cases the place of death.

Seed for a Song. By Lee Hastings Bristol, Jr. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1958. 244 pp. Not indexed. \$3.75.) This intimate biography of Robert Nelson Spencer, retired Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of West Missouri, provides an account of his work as rector of St. John's Church, Springfield, 1907-1909, Trinity Church, Kansas City, 1909-1917, the combined Grace and Holy

Trinity Church, Kansas City, 1917-1930, and as bishop from 1930 until his retirement in 1949.

The Sac and Fox Indians. By William T. Hagan. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958. xiv, 287 pp. Indexed. \$5.00.) This book provides an account of the Sac and Fox Indians from about 1800, when they lived along the Mississippi River between the Des Moines and Wisconsin rivers, through the Black Hawk War and the removal of the defeated tribes to Iowa, Kansas, and finally Oklahoma, to the present time.

A Belated Census of Earliest Settlers of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. By William J. Gammon. (Washington, D. C.: National Genealogical Society, 1958. 70 pp. Not indexed. \$2.00.) Reprinted from the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, this alphabetic listing of over 3,200 names gathered from cemetery inscriptions includes the death date, the location of the cemetery, and in some cases the birth date and the first names or initials of the next of kin.

The Charles M. Russell Book. By Harold McCracken. (Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1957. 236 pp. Indexed. \$23.50.) This volume, which includes 35 full color and more than 180 black and white illustrations, gives a comprehensive view of the life and work of the St. Louis-born cowboy artist, Charles M. Russell.

Three Letters from St. Louis. By John Rowzée Peyton. (Denver: Edward McLean, 1958. xii, 45 pp. Not indexed. \$7.50.) Three letters written by John Rowzée Peyton, a young Virginian, between May 10 and 13, 1774, describe his capture in the Gulf of Mexico by a Spanish ship, his journey to New Mexico, where he was imprisoned for 14 weeks, and his subsequent escape and flight to St. Louis.

Sticks in the Knapsack. By Vance Randolph. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1958. xvii, 171 pp. Not indexed. \$3.75.) This collection of 97 Ozark folk tales includes an annotation by Ernest W. Baughman, folklore specialist at the University of New Mexico, for each story in the volume.

OBITUARIES

AKINS, ZOE, Los Angeles, California: October 30, 1886-October 29, 1958. Native of Humansville, Missouri. Noted playwright. Winner of the Pulitzer Prize, 1935, for her dramatization of *The Old Maid*.

BARKLAGE, EDWIN A., St. Charles: February 18, 1885-February 5, 1958. Retired postal employee.*

BEDFORD, THOMAS PAYNE, Fayette: January 26, 1880-September 21, 1958. Insurance broker. State representative, 1927-1930.*

COLEMAN, FRANK B., St. Louis: December 2, 1878-August 31, 1958. Retired lawyer and educator. Circuit judge, 1937-1938, 1940. Member of Missouri Constitutional Convention, 1944.

COSNER, WILLIAM D., Trenton: November 26, 1887-July 12, 1958. Retired Rock Island engineer.*

DANIELS, RAYMOND LEON, Ellington: February 6, 1897-October 25, 1958. Civic leader. Editor of Ellington *Courier-Press*. LIFE editor member.*

DECKER, MRS. CHARLOTTE ANNETTE, St. Joseph: September 26, 1868-June 26, 1957.*

DIECKMAN, GEORGE E., St. Louis: March 21, 1875-May 16, 1958. Business executive. President of St. Louis Zoological Society, 1910-1946. "Father of the St. Louis Zoo."

DORSEY, MRS. FLORENCE L., New York, New York: January 5, 1880-March 17, 1958.*

DUCKWORTH, A. S., Cape Girardeau: April 28, 1863-September 29, 1958. Retired curator of the museum at Southeast Missouri State College. Active micropaleontologist. An authority on lumber.

ELLISON, EDWARD D., Kansas City: December 5, 1869-December 23, 1957. Dean emeritus of University of Kansas City School of Law. A founder of the Kansas City School of Law; dean, 1910-1940.*

ENGLE, MRS. RHEA MILDRED, Springfield: August 5, 1903-September 20, 1958. Civic leader. President of Missouri Congress

of Parents and Teachers, 1949-1952. Former editor of *The Missouri Parent-Teacher*.*

FULLINGTON, W. H., Coffey: February 25, 1894-March 4, 1958. President of the Bank of Coffey.*

GINSBURG, ROBERT W., Columbia: April 20, 1900-November 9, 1958. Printer. Publisher of the Osceola *St. Clair County Democrat*, 1931-1949.

GRIFFITH, MARY PHEBE, Carthage: February 10, 1877-December 16, 1957. Retired Joplin High School teacher.*

HALLIGAN, CHARLES F., Union: October 8, 1895-November 23, 1957. Union postmaster since 1933.*

HASSE, RUDOLPH W., St. Louis: November 21, 1885-February 9, 1958.*

HENDERSON, JAMES PARIS, Excelsior Springs: September 19, 1878-March 11, 1958. Physician. Retired chief of staff of McCleary-Thornton Minor Hospital.*

KITCHEN, WILLIAM A., SR., Kansas City: September 19, 1894-September 9, 1958. Attorney. Former special agent for F. B. I. Commander of Missouri Department of American Legion, 1934.*

LEHLEITNER, G. H., Webster Groves: April 6, 1896-December 12, 1957. Advertising executive. Secretary-treasurer of Campbell House Foundation.*

LIPSCOMB, J. W., Wynne, Arkansas: July 1, 1883-June 21, 1958. Banker.*

LONG, BRECKINRIDGE, Laurel, Maryland: May 16, 1881-September 26, 1958. Native of St. Louis and former St. Louis attorney. Assistant Secretary of State, 1917-1920 and 1940-1944. Ambassador to Italy, 1933-1936. Delegate to Dumbarton Oaks Conference, 1944.

LYNCH, FRANK H., Lineville, Iowa: September 8, 1876-May 22, 1958.*

MCCLARAN, RAY E., SR., Independence: March 24, 1903-July 27, 1958. Personnel training director.*

McFARLAND, WILLIAM HARVEY, New London: August 7, 1882-April 6, 1958. Retired dentist.*

MAUNTEL, FRED A., Washington: December 27, 1893-September 1, 1958. Merchant.*

MAXWELL, GERALD LEE, Parkville: December 25, 1941-July 23, 1958. High school student.*

MOORE, JAMES E., Fulton: January 6, 1867-October 5, 1958. Retired farmer and county official. State representative, 1947-1947.

MORGAN, MRS. WALTER B., Fayette: October 30, 1881-July 27, 1958.*

MYERS, ROY E., Joplin: August 3, 1890-September 4, 1958. Practicing physician.*

NEIBLING, HAROLD E., Long Beach, California: February 11, 1886-June 24, 1958.*

NIENSTEDT, ELAM J., Sikeston: September 4, 1878-June 29, 1958. Physician. Masonic and civic leader.*

NOLAND, ELLEN TILFORD, Independence: July 26, 1881-August 8, 1958. Retired educator. Leader in civic, religious and historical organizations.*

PALMER, JOHN W., Sedalia: August 20, 1866-November 3, 1958. Retired businessman, educator, doctor, attorney. State representative, 1899-1903. Congressman, 1929-1931.

PARRY, MARY COUSINS, St. Louis: February 5, 1875-December 2, 1957.*

PORTER, CLYDE HENDERSON, Santa Ana, California: April 27, 1889-August 20, 1958. Former manager of Eastern District of Kansas City Power and Light Company. Collaborator in books dealing with the frontier adventures of Matthew C. Field and George A. F. Ruxton.

RAINEY, SAMUEL JAMES, King City: December 25, 1870-October 7, 1958. Retired farmer and county official. State representative, 1943-1945.

RENDLEN, CHARLES E., Sr., Hannibal: May 4, 1878-April 7, 1957. Attorney. Civic leader.*

RICE, JOHN D., Chillicothe: November 28, 1874-February 16, 1958. Businessman. Instructor in Chillicothe Business College, 1901-1944. Active Kiwanian.*

ROBERTS, SAM S., Springfield: July 28, 1898-December 17, 1957. Veterans' Administration employee.*

ROBINSON, GEORGE WILSE, SR., Kansas City: July 1, 1871-January 22, 1958. Physician. Founder of Neurological Hospital, Kansas City. Professor of Physiology at University Medical College, 1903-1913. President of Missouri State Medical Association, 1924.*

ROST, LAWRENCE A., St. Louis: February 22, 1904-August 10, 1958. Pastor of Holy Innocents Church.*

RUTLEDGE, PAUL I., Columbia: March 16, 1899-January 19, 1958. Insurance executive.*

SCHERR, WILLIAM EDWARD, Columbia: August 28, 1860-November 20, 1958. Retired St. Louis businessman.*

SMELSER, WILLIAM S., Poplar Bluff: September 4, 1883-June 15, 1957. Retired Baptist minister.*

SPENCER, MRS. JEANETTE LEONARD, Fayette: September 25, 1875-October 27, 1958. The generosity of Mrs. Spencer and her father, Nathaniel W. Leonard, a son of Abiel Leonard, made possible the Society's acquisition of the Leonard manuscript collection.*

STAPLETON, MRS. FIELDING, Albany: January 12, 1897-October 4, 1958. Former teacher.*

STATON, MRS. R. HAMILTON, Carrollton: September 8, 1907-April 9, 1958. Club leader.*

STEPHENS, J. J., Sand Springs, Oklahoma: January 15, 1877-December 12, 1957.*

SWEENEY, SALATHIEL RAY, Warrensburg: June 20, 1876-May 16, 1958. Civic and club leader. Retired funeral director.*

TURNER, MRS. CHARLES W., Columbia: December 20, 1905-September 20, 1958. Former University of Missouri employee.*

WATSON, CLINTON T., St. Louis: July 3, 1888-August 10, 1958. St. Louis alderman, 1952-1958. State senator, 1939-1942. Real estate broker.*

WEBER, ORA RUTH, St. Louis: February 22, 1899-September 15, 1958. Government clerk.*

WINDSOR, WILBUR C., Boonville: January 14, 1891-September 10, 1958. Prominent Missouri and Texas businessman. Board chairman of Kemper Military School. Stephens College curator. Board member of the Missouri School of Religion, Columbia.*

WITHERS, MRS. ETHEL MASSIE, Liberty: December 22, 1881-September 13, 1958. Civic leader. Author. Clay County historian. Historian, Missouri D. A. R., 1915-1917. President for 12 years of Clay County Historical Society.*

WOOD, JAMES MADISON, Santa Monica, California: October 2, 1875-September 28, 1958. Retired Missouri educator. President of Stephens College, 1912-1947. President of American Association of Junior Colleges, 1922-1924.

WRENCH, JESSE E., Columbia: September 10, 1882-October 15, 1958. Professor emeritus of history at the University of Missouri. President of Missouri Archaeological Society since 1934. LIFE.*

WRIGHT, MRS. LILLIAN, Columbia: August 16, 1901-August 7, 1958. Active in public relations, publicity, and free lance writing.*

WRIGHT, MONTGOMERY, New York, New York: November 7, 1892-March 19, 1958.*

*A member of the Society.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

CIRCUS DAZE

From the Ironton *Southeast Missouri Enterprise*, June 12, 1873.

The circus last Wednesday . . . attracted the largest assemblage of people we have ever seen in this place. It was estimated that at least two thousand persons attended the afternoon performance, and about one thousand at night. We noticed families in attendance at the show who came over thirty miles, and who camped out two nights.

THE BEST OF ORDER PREVAILED

From the Columbia *Missouri Statesman*, August 13, 1891.

Fully 10,000 people were present at the ex-confederate barbecue at Easton, Buchanan county, Friday. About \$1,500 was realized for the ex-confederate home at Higginsville, Mo. Speeches were made by Senators Vest and Cockrell and Congressmen Wilson, Crisp and Stone. None of the speeches were of a political nature and the best of order prevailed. Fourteen beeves, ten muttons, and a dozen hogs were barbecued for the benefit of those who attended the celebration.

COMMENDABLE IN EVERY FEATURE

From the Boonville *Observer*, July 29, 1845.

We have been presented with a catalogue of the officers and students of the University of the State of Missouri for the year ending July 31st, 1845. The total number of students is 97. The course of instruction is well arranged. A full course of collegiate instruction occupies four years; each year divided into three sessions. The regulations and discipline of the institution are strict but commendable in every feature.—Boarding and tuition, including contingent expenses \$106.00 per year. Tuition \$30 per year or \$10 per session.

GOLD IN "THEM THAR HILLS?"

From the Ironton *Iron County Register*, January 31, 1884.

A few months after the "raid" in 1864 a rumor became current that a lot of gold had been secreted somewhere on Shepherd Mountain by some soldiers just before the army charged the fort. As no one returned for the money, it was presumed the parties interested had either been killed in the charge, or had died before the close of the war. Numerous persons have searched for hidden gold every year since then, and acres of the mountain have been dug over in vain attempts to secure it. . . . They "prospect" anew from year to year, nor has the story in eighteen years of search grown too old to them.

"A THING OF BEAUTY"

From the editorial page of the *Kansas City Star*, September 25, 1958.

After an extended tour of the ancient cities of Europe, it takes something genuinely impressive back home to dazzle the returning traveler. Such a sight is the William Volker memorial, especially on these fall evenings. . . .

In Kansas City, there is now the sight of tall shafts of water so vividly illuminated that they appear an icy white. And, as the breezes of autumn play through the streams of water, the lighted spray resembles large sheets dancing gently on a line.

The Volker fountain, especially at night, is a truly magnificent sight. It brings to mind these words of the poet Keats:

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

PASSENGER PIGEONS! CONSERVATIONISTS NEEDED

From the *Hannibal Journal*, October 9, 1851.

Pigeons.—Such a number of pigeons as have established a roost in the edge of New London, never was seen or heard of in these parts before. Several thousand were killed on Monday and Tuesday nights. The noise made at their encampment can be heard at a distance of several miles. When you shoot into a tree, the flapping of their wings "raises the wind" in a very sensible degree, and the rushing sound puts one in mind of a dozen wheat fans in full blast. Dead pigeons are strewn over the ground about the roost, people killing more than they can carry home. They say there are a "few more left" on trees—say several steamboat loads.

We also hear of immense numbers of pigeons on the Missouri river.

THE INTELLECTUAL GAME OF THE '70'S

From the *Ironton Southeast Missouri Enterprise*, May 22, 1873.

Croquet playing in our court house yard is gaining us notoriety, as is shown by the following item now going the round of the papers:

"The gentle youths of Jefferson City, Cole county, play croquet on the lawns of the Capitol Park, and have thus established a precedent for the youth of Court House towns in the southeastern part of the State, to play the same game on the lawns around the public buildings. Ironton, Iron county, Greenville, Wayne county, and other places are thus inflicted."

The item does our players injustice by classing them as youths. Old and young alike spend hours in playing this most intellectual game, and we assure our readers who have not witnessed the sport, that it is a sublime thing to look upon, and we feel compassion for those benighted cities and villages which have no croquet players to spend nearly whole afternoons in amusing themselves.

THE POPULAR TRUMAN LIBRARY

From the editorial page of the *Kansas City Times*, September 23, 1958.

As expected, the Harry S. Truman library has already become a magnet for tourists. During the first year of operation, which ended last week, 101,530

persons, including 15,145 school children on special tours, inspected the exhibits in the former President's museum.

Interestingly enough, more than 80 per cent of the guests were from outside the Greater Kansas City area. Included were men and women from each of the 48 states and from 60 other nations. Some of the foreigners came to chat with their old friend of White House days, others merely to peer into the showcases. They were from home towns in such divergent and remote places as Sarawak and Cambodia, from Liberia and Nigeria.

In the years immediately ahead, the Truman library should become an even more important asset to this area. . . . When the screening [of documents] has been completed . . . the vast resources of the Truman library will be available for scholars from throughout the world.

ANOTHER MADSTONE. DID YOUR COUNTY HAVE ONE TOO?

From the *Chillicothe Daily Democrat*, May 18, 1904.

The John Nelson madstone at Savannah is famous in Northwest Missouri. It has been in service for sixty years, and whenever anybody in Andrew or the surrounding counties gets bitten by a mad dog he immediately hurries off to apply the Nelson madstone to his wound, or rather, the madstones, for there are two of them. Nobody knows just where the stones came from. "Mr. Nelson said," according to the *Savannah Reporter*, "that in the '30s he and his brother had a friend in Columbia by the name of Jake Strode, who became drunk and shot a woman and ran off to the Indian Ocean where he went on a whaling voyage, secured the madstone and came back to America. He hunted up Mr. Nelson and his brother James and gave them the madstone in 1844. When Mr. Nelson and his brother separated they sawed the stone in two pieces. In 1884 James gave his piece to his brother, John, who kept both until his death, which was in 1897, when they were placed in charge of his daughter, Mrs. Armede Humber."

AN ORCHID FOR THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

From the editorial page of *The Pony Express*, Sonora, California, September, 1958.

By Herb S. Hamlin.

About the best, or very best historical society in the U. S. A., is The State Historical Society of Missouri. What causes its huge membership roll? That question has often been asked. The answer may be its annual dues are ONE dollar per year, while others, throughout the nation are more. Some of them range as high as \$10.00 to \$15.00, and \$20.00 which is way beyond comprehension.

The other, and more important reason, is they have a real Secretary who devotes his time to editing what we think is the best "Quarterly" in America . . . who sticks on the job, and turns out commendable work. Our photographs in this issue were sent to us by his worthy edition. He didn't forget about Butterfield. In their April issue is a dandy story by his Assistant Editor from Montana—Donald Welsh.

Other State Historical Societies, have invited Floyd Shoemaker to tell them how to build up their membership. . . . He advises all Editors to devote more effort to the "Quarterly". . . . What he's putting out is worth ten bucks

a copy for western history, and it costs ONE buck a year. . . . Their address is Columbia, Missouri.

A CAKE CONTAINING FOUR BEANS

From the *Kansas City Star*, January 4, 1958. Extracts from "Twelfth Night Was 'King's Ball' to Missouri's Pioneer Frenchmen," by R. R. Thomasson.

Early French explorers of Missouri brought with them the Gaie-Annee to usher in the New Year and to serve as a prelude for the "King's Ball" a week later—which would be Twelfth Night. We are not told that the King's Ball was really in commemoration of Twelfth Night, but it seems to be a reasonable assumption.

Goodspeed's "History of Southeast Missouri" . . . tells how these early settlers greeted the New Year:

"The Gaie-Annee was a song and dance, performed by the young men, dressed in fantastic costumes, on New Year's Eve. They assembled together and visited each family in turn, accompanied by an increasing number of young ladies. Apparently at each house the young ladies of the household joined the merry-makers to go on to the next place."

A part of the merry-making was soliciting provisions and friends for a ball, known as the King's Ball, to be held a week later. In preparation for the ball, a cake containing four beans was baked. The four gentlemen receiving pieces containing the beans were kings of the next ball of the season, usually the following week. The four kings with queens of their selection gave the next ball and opened it with the first dance.

At 12 o'clock the night of the second ball, each queen presented a bouquet to some gentleman. These four then selected queens and gave the next dance. And so it continued to the end of the season. . . .

MISSOURI'S COVERED BRIDGES

From the *Hannibal Courier-Post*, August 30, 1958. Extracts from "Century-Old Covered Bridge Washes Down Salt River," by Mrs. Oliver Howard.

. . . [the covered bridge at Paris], valuable because of its rarity, had spanned Salt River three blocks north of the Monroe County Courthouse since 1857. In the recent record-breaking high water, the old bridge was washed downstream [on August 1], and sadly battered. Those of us who enjoy occasional excursions into the past . . . hope that, somehow, this covered bridge can be restored.

Monroe County has been called "the covered bridge capitol of Missouri" for more than a decade because one-third of the remaining covered bridges in Missouri are located there. There are only 9 covered bridges left in Missouri (eight, if the one at Paris cannot be redeemed); three of them were in Monroe County. . . .

. . . [an old covered bridge] was upstream from the present New London bridge of highway 61. The men who built it went into virgin forest and found trees which had been tortured by elemental forces into natural arches with the proper curve to support the bridge. These curved trees were trimmed with ax and draw knife into a smooth curve. More curved trees made the arches which supported the roof and gave strength to the structure.

To protect the bridge from weathering, it was covered with hand-riven clapboards. The dry floor across the river was safe—the horse did not slip on open wet boards, and snow and sleet didn't pile on it to add weight and pack into a dangerous sheet of ice. . . .

[*Editor's Note.* At present eight covered bridges remain in Missouri: Burfordville Bridge across Whitewater Creek in southwestern Cape Girardeau County; Lemay Ferry Bridge across Sandy Creek in Jefferson County; Noah's Ark Bridge across Little Platte River, southwest of Edgerton in Platte County; bridge across Elk Fork, about 14 miles southwest of Paris, and bridge across Elk Fork, about eight miles east of Paris, both in Monroe County; bridge across the old channel of Locust Creek, about three miles west of Laclede in Linn County; bridge across Flat Creek, two miles south of Sedalia in Pettis County; and bridge across Middle Fabius River, just south of Rutledge in Knox County.]

THE LAND OF THE SWINGING BRIDGES

From a letter written by Mahlon N. White, editor of the *Clinton Daily Democrat*, to Floyd C. Shoemaker, November 24, 1958.

Here in the land of the swinging bridges traffic is still served, even in this jet age, by the same suspension-type structures that spanned the Osage almost 75 years before the sprawling river became the Lake of The Ozarks.

Motorists crossing the "swingers" for the first time often drive upon the single-way track with apprehension and windows rolled down "just in case." The 275-foot crossing has always been made safely. Wooden plank floors rattle, and the wire stringers from the cables shriek with glee to add an extra thrill to the tourist's initial jaunt over the water some 40 feet below. After the crossing most travelers grab a camera and click like mad just to prove it to the folks back home. They are now veterans of the "swingers" and particularly so upon learning that thousands have preceded them over the ancient structure.

Once there were three swinging bridges near Warsaw. Now only two remain as modern reminders of the horse and buggy days. The Hackberry Bridge was a privately owned toll "swinger" operated for many years by the late Otto Ninas. It was replaced in 1931 by the concrete bridge spanning the lake on U. S. Highway 65. Still in operation and serving the public around the clock are the Upper Bridge, which crosses the lake on Route 35 between Warsaw and Clinton, and the Middle Bridge, which once carried traffic on the old Lakes-To-The-Gulf Highway between Warsaw and Springfield.

The only major accident on the swinging bridges came in 1912, and local folks still will tell you about the day when Harry Homestead was driving 40 head of white face steers across the Middle Bridge to be shipped on the now defunct Warsaw-Sedalia branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The bridge flipped under the load, and Homestead told eager listeners that he went "clear to bottom." He showed a broken right thumb to prove that his hands hit on the river bed. Some 30 steers were lost. The bridge was replaced within a short time by the county court.

Most suspension bridges in Benton County were constructed by the late Joe Dice, a self-educated engineer who scorned the use of transit and level. Dice scanned the stream with a mathematical eye, then pointed to the tie-in spots for the cables. A helper rowed across the stream with a large ball of string to mark

the exact location; and bridge construction was underway. Mr. Dice once estimated that he had constructed over 40 suspension bridges in the Missouri Ozarks.

Native Warsawians take the "swingers" in stride. Yet there must be a nostalgia about the bridges that lingers on. Former residents returning to the home town for a visit always include a walk across the bridges for old times sake. And at Clinton the late Ike Harvey, a groceryman who was reared in the land of the swinging bridges, built a 125-foot "swinger" several years ago across a small stream in a large pasture that he owned. Harvey explained, "I just got lonesome for a swinging bridge and decided to build one myself." The bridge still stands in perfect condition.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society, October, 1958: "Etienne Veniard de Bourgmont's 'Exact Description of Louisiana'," by Marcel Giraud, editor, and Mrs. Max W. Myer, translator; "Daniel Bissell—'Late General'," by Harold W. Ryan; "I At Home: Part V," by Stephen Hempstead, Sr., edited by Mrs. Dana O. Jensen; "With Pen in Hand: Missouri Frontier Letters."

Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, October, 1958: "The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod During the Early Years of the Civil War," by Paul M. Kavasch.

Farm Quarterly, Autumn, 1958: "C M Russell," by George Laycock.

Journal of the Missouri Bar, September, 1958: "The Case of Mary Charlotte vs. Chouteau," by Hugh P. Williamson.

Magic Circle, August, 1958: "Last Roundup for the Iron Horse."

Ozarks Mountaineer, September, 1958: "An Old Fashioned Barbecued Dinner," by S. C. Turnbo; "Aftermath of the Hanging of Baldknobbers on Murder Conviction," by Douglas Mahnkey; and "Missouri Ozarks Iron Deposits—Their Discovery and Extent," by Thomas R. Beveridge.

———, October, 1958: "Delicious Old Time Ozarks Sorghum Still Is Made on Our Hill Farms," by Rose Horn; and "Camp Cumberland, Oldest Site of Religious Gatherings," by Eva Wollard Hughs.

———, November, 1958: "Six Generations of Robinetts Have Contributed to Region's Building."

Pony Express, August, 1958: "Pony Express & Brave Riders," by Alexander Majors.

———, September, 1958: "John Butterfield—Empire Builder of the West," by H. Hamlin.

MISSOURI, DAY BY DAY

The Society still has for sale a limited number of copies of its two-volume work entitled *Missouri, Day by Day*. This publication, a handbook which places Missouri's past at the reader's fingertips, contains brief and concise sketches of the outstanding characters and significant events in Missouri history. These are arranged chronologically by days of the month and are associated with each day as anniversaries.

From the procession of Missouri life on these pages emerge trappers and missionaries, authors and artists, politicians and preachers, even bandits and bankers. But the work is by no means only a compilation of biographies. It also includes many articles dealing with the economic, political, and cultural growth of the State, from the first appearance of the white man to 1942-1943, the dates of publication. Reliable data has been emphasized, and a bibliography accompanies each article. The two volumes, each indexed, include a total of 889 articles and 110 paragraphs.

This work has achieved recognition as a handy and accurate guide for all, from schoolboy to scholar, who are interested in our State. Teachers have found it especially valuable, and one small city editor uses the material when he has need for fillers.

If you would like to secure this convenient reference work, please fill in the form below.

State Historical Society of Missouri
Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri

GENTLEMEN:

Please send me the two-volume work, *Missouri, Day by Day*, edited by Floyd C. Shoemaker, which is priced at \$5.20 a set, postpaid.

Name.....

Address.....
.....

Please Check:

- ☐ I am enclosing a check or money order for the above amount.
☐ Please bill me for the above amount.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

If you are interested in the historic past of Missouri, either as a "producer" or "consumer" of history, you are invited to apply for membership in The State Historical Society of Missouri. Annual dues are \$1.00, and the *Missouri Historical Review* is sent free to all members. Life membership is \$20.00.

Please fill in the form below.

State Historical Society of Missouri
Hitt and Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri

GENTLEMEN:

I should like to apply for membership in The State Historical Society of Missouri and receive the *Missouri Historical Review*.

Signed _____

Address _____

I enclose \$1.00 _____

I enclose \$20.00 _____

JOHN R. KIRK MEMORIAL BUILDING



The visitor to Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, soon finds his attention drawn to a brick and stone building with steps leading between stone pillars to carved walnut doors. Atop this building is an octagonal dome, surmounted by a small glassed-in tower. This is the John R. Kirk Memo-

rial Building, completed and dedicated in 1940 in memory of the well-known campus figure who was president of the college from 1899 to 1925 and president emeritus until 1937. The building was constructed with funds donated by friends of Dr. Kirk and an appropriation from the General Assembly in 1939.

Located in the Kirk Memorial is Violette Museum, a tribute to the educational thinking of Eugene M. Violette, professor of history in Kirksville State Normal School from 1900 to 1923. Soon after Professor Violette came to Kirksville he began to collect relics for use in illustrating class projects. He later organized these materials into a museum which portrayed early life in Northeast Missouri and helped students to grasp their heritage from the past.

In 1913 the division of history and government undertook to improve the museum so that it might be used in history classes throughout the school. Overcrowded conditions caused the museum to partially disband for a time, however, and most of the material was stored. After Dr. Walter H. Ryle became president of the institution, the college board of regents in 1940 named the collection the Violette Museum, and in 1942 it reopened in Kirk Memorial.

One of the outstanding collections in the museum was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cassity of Purdin, Missouri, and consists of 105 items, including tools, furniture, cooking utensils, farm implements, and documents found in early Northeast Missouri homes.



*From an original wood engraving by Fred Geary,
owned by The State Historical Society*

SAWING STOVEWOOD

"Now that wood has gone out as fuel in both town and country, it is difficult for the present generation to understand how much wood was consumed in a house where several stoves were in use, or how many buckets of ashes would be carried out before spring arrived. My recollection is that we figured on a cord of wood per month per stove.

"The most heroic figure in Paris [Missouri] during that era was the man who came with saw and buck to reduce 12, 15 or 20 cords of wood to stove length. The charge for many years was 40¢ a cord for reducing sticks to stove length, 60¢ a cord for sawing to cookstove size. The goal set by every day laborer during that era was \$1 a day, which was recognized everywhere as a living wage. . . .

"The best sorts of wood, hickory and sugar tree, split from body timber and reduced to 4-foot lengths, usually sold for \$2 a cord, delivered. Oak and other less desirable varieties brought \$1.50 a cord. A man who wished to make much out of little turned the trick on his own cousin by using a lot of crooked sticks in the ricks he made. At settling time seller and customer met at the rick to compute the number of cords and figure how much money was needed. Most any boy could do it. The height, width and length were multiplied. This in turn was divided by 128, the number of feet in a cord, a cord being 8 feet long, 4 feet high and 4 feet wide."—From H. J. Blanton, *When I Was A Boy*, II, 38-39. Courtesy of Edgar P. Blanton, Shelbina.

